

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 1

3 January 1978

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DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PEKING RECEPTION HONORS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

OW301626Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Peking press circles and the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry gave a reception here this afternoon in honour of correspondents of various countries in Peking. Among the guests at the reception were Djawoto, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; members of the AAJA Secretariat, and foreign journalists who are visiting Peking.

Present were Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY; Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Chang Hsiang-shan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; Lu Tsung-cho, deputy editor-in-chief of the RED FLAG journal; Tu Yueh-kai, deputy editor-in-chief of the KWANGMING DAILY; Huang Sen, editor-in-chief of the PEKING DAILY; and Chiang Mu-yueh, leading member of the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration.

On the eve of 1978, Chinese and foreign journalists exchanged new year greetings at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

UNITED STATES

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP ABROAD

Visits Poland

OW311905Y Peking NCNA in English 1857 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Warsaw, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President James Carter paid an official visit to Poland from December 29 to 31 at the invitation of the highest authorities of the Polish Peoples Republic, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

The U.S. President was accompanied on the visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and others.

During the visit, Polish leader Edward Gierek and President Carter held talks on the "most important international issues and the further development of bilateral relations." A joint communique released at the end of the talks says that both sides expressed "satisfaction with the conversations they had held."

At a press conference held yesterday, President Carter declared: "Our nation is committed to the proposition that all countries would be autonomous, they would all be independent, and they would all be free of unwanted interference and entanglement with other countries."

The U.S. President announced that apart from the promised 300 million U.S. dollars loan to Poland, his administration would grant it an additional credit of 200 million dollars for its purchase of U.S. food and feed grains.

Commenting on Carter's visit to Poland, a REUTER dispatch on December 29 described the U.S. President's Poland tour as "a first foray into Eastern Europe carefully staged." The Washington POST reported the same day that the United States shows its "continuing interest in the slow evolution of Eastern Europe away from total control by Moscow."

Visits Iran

OW011600Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife left here for New Delhi this morning after an official visit to Iran at the invitation of Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Shahbanou Farah Pahlavi. The U.S. President and the shahanshah had a talk lasting almost two hours. President Carter told U.S. reporters afterwards that the conversation with the shahanshah had been "excellent, as always."

Carter was reported to have an informal meeting with King Husayn of Jordan who is here on a private visit as the guest of the shahanshah. Carter and his wife arrived here from Warsaw yesterday afternoon.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF EDWARD KENNEDY IN PRC

OW011354Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 1 (AFP)--U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy began talks with Chinese leaders here today. Sen Kennedy, a Democrat from Massachusetts and the youngest brother of the late President John Kennedy, met with Hao Te-ching, leader of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, a source within the Kennedy entourage said. Topics they discussed were not revealed. Sen Kennedy has announced that he will hold a press conference before leaving China on Jan. 9. The senator, who is accompanied by his wife, Joan, their three children and five other members of the Kennedy family, attended mass this morning in the only church open to the public in China, Nantang (the church of the south). A traditional Roman Catholic mass was celebrated in Latin by a Chinese priest, as it is every Sunday.

Sen Kennedy was to be Mr Hao's guest at a banquet tonight sponsored by the Institute of Foreign Affairs, which invited him to China.

On his arrival in the capital yesterday from Shanghai, where he had spent 5 days, Sen Kennedy said he hoped his talks would "contribute to moving forward" the process of normalization of relations between the U.S. and China.

He paid tribute to the late Mao Tse-tung, saying that with U.S. leaders, he had "contributed so importantly" to efforts to achieve that normalization.

Feted by Hao Te-ching

OW011613Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and their party. The American guests arrived here yesterday from Shanghai.

Attending the banquet were Lin Chiao-chih, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Kang Tai-sha, Wu Huan-hsing, and Chu Chi-chen, leading members of departments concerned. Leonard Woodcock, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America to China, was also present.

Hao Te-ching met with the American guests this afternoon. Leonard Woodcock was present.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA DISCUSSES U.S. ASSESSMENT OF SOVIET STRENGTH

OW311703Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Opinions differ in the United States as to the assessment of the Soviet Union's global strategic orientation, its intentions and its weight in the correlations of forces. What course is to be taken by the United States in response to the Soviet strategy? The question has been under debate by American political and military figures, in government or in opposition alike.

As the debate got under way, the U.S. press published, last August, a memorandum to the President suggesting a new defence strategy to concede one-third of West Germany in case of a Soviet invasion. The course was "wholly adopted" at a high level meeting held at the end of July by the President's national security adviser, the press reported.

Earlier, the American press reported the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" as made public by the U.S. State Department in April last year. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counsellor to the U.S. State Department, in his speech at a London meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Europe, urged the United States "to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one," so that the relationship "will not sooner or later explode, causing world war three." This is a doctrine to confirm Soviet spheres of influence in Eastern Europe. Both the memorandum and the doctrine have aroused strong reaction in the United States and Europe.

Developments have made it clear that in their global rivalry, the two superpowers are endeavouring to achieve their different aims by assuming different strategic postures. The one favours stability to maintain the status quo, while the other is constantly on the offensive. These different strategems are adopted because U.S. imperialism is declining in strength and the Soviet Union is rising as a new emerging imperialist power.

In face of the Soviet Union's world-wide offensive and speedy military buildup, the United States has to choose whether it is to look at the dangers with eyes wide open and take effective measures, or to create a mirage of peace and be defeated in the event of war, as Neville Chamberlain did in his days. The current debate is essentially one between proponents and opponents of appeasement.

How to assess the Soviet offensive and how to cope with it? Some Americans feel a sense of helplessness, holding that Moscow's policy of giving "top priority to military buildup" has brought the Soviet Union to "a position of rough equilibrium with the United States." This is what the United States could do nothing to prevent, nor can it do anything to make it disappear, they argue.

Some others underestimate the Soviet Union in its strategic intentions, fondly hoping that it is willing to avert a world war.

Still others, though well aware of Soviet offensive, try to placate the Soviet Union in the hope that it will come under "restraint." In spite of the armed invasions of Angola and Zaire by Soviet mercenaries, they allege that there was no evidence to show Soviet intention to involve itself in the affairs of southern Africa. They even described the Cuban troops as a "stabilizing force" in Angola. An U.S. official said, "We have striven...to make the (U.S.-Soviet) strategic relationship more responsive to the need for mutual restraint and for reductions."

However, quite a number of people in the U.S. have increasingly recognized the Soviet offensive strategy and its strategic intentions to seek world hegemony, and held that the Soviet talks with the U.S. are only a tactic to achieve its intentions.

In a report on Soviet strategy and intentions, the U.S. "Committee on the Present Danger," pointed out on April 3, "To ignore declared Soviet intentions and demonstrated Soviet capabilities in an erroneous conviction that we have enough to defend ourselves and that there is always time to strengthen ourselves, could prove to be fatal short-sightedness." E. Rostow, chairman of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Committee on the Present Danger pointed out in a recent paper, "Soviet foreign policy has not mellowed or become more cooperative in recent years; indeed, it has not changed, except to become bolder and more adventurous. Its pressures are more intense and pervasive than they were a generation ago." The U.S. magazine COMMENTARY said in an article not long ago that the Soviet Union's objectives in some of the strategically important areas "must be viewed in relation to broader Soviet foreign-policy goals, in accordance with the global nature of its strategy." In Africa, the Soviet Union "is directed toward the fundamental aim" of denying the Western countries including the U.S. access to the vital raw materials in an attempt to subject them to the "hegemony of Soviet power." Former U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird pointed out in an article in the READER'S DIGEST that the Soviet momentum of arms expansion showed that "Soviet leaders contemplate threatening the use of their superiority to drive the United States into headlong retreat and isolation from its vital interests around the world."

A number of papers and personages pointed out that the Soviet Union definitely has no intention to avoid war but is actively preparing for it. R. Pipes, a professor of the U.S. Harvard University, pointed out in July in the monthly COMMENTARY that the Soviet policy is "not deterrence" but "victory." It has adopted an "offensive action." An article in the U.S. MANCHESTER UNION LEADER said recently that the Western nations are afraid of war and ignore reality. "This policy can only lead to defeat in stages, with or without war."

There are two different views in the United States in fact of the Soviet "balance" in nuclear weapons and superiority in conventional arms. Some people take the U.S. superiority in technology and economy as self-consolation. They hold that a war can be prevented by means of "nuclear balance." Others take the view that the Soviet Union is not satisfied with its military "balance," but seeks by every means for superiority. It rejects "mutual restraint" with the United States and other Western nations, and seeks every opportunity to launch an offensive. Therefore, the United States must take positive counter-measures to contend for superiority with the Soviet Union. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the U.S. "Committee on the Present Danger" Rostow notes that together, the United States and its Atlantic and Pacific allies "have more than enough strength to deal with the Soviet threat through deterrent diplomacy."

Former U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird pointed out that during the SALT talks, "treaties that cannot be enforced are worse than no treaties at all. They breed a baseless sense of security and dangerous complacency." U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown also had to admit that the possibility of a conventional war between the Soviet Union and the United States actually exists in face of the "nuclear superiority" of the two countries, and the United States "must switch the stress to the conventional warfare."

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The debates in the United States remind people of some historical facts. The late British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, who conducted one campaign after another in Africa and Europe during the Second World War, pointed out in his memoirs that when the German troops turned to the West with the apparent intention of directing an attack on it, the West remained apathetic, ready to be trounced. The West therefore faced the tragedy of defeat. The lesson that Field Marshal Montgomery drew from the war remains significant today.

SOVIET UNION

PEKING RADIO GREETES SOVIET LISTENERS ON NEW YEAR

OW311830Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Happy New Year. On the occasion of the new year of 1978, we and Peking Radio convey warm new year congratulations to you.

Carries Anshan Official's Greetings

OW012003Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[New Year greetings to Peking Radio listeners in Soviet Union from (Ma Tung), chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company--recorded in Chinese fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Peking Radio listeners: Allow me on behalf of all workers and staff members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company to warmly congratulate you on the new year of 1978 and express best wishes to you.

When I was a student I had feelings of deep respect for the Soviet people led by great leaders Lenin and Stalin. In 1932, when I was 17 years old, I was arrested in (Wuhsi) city for participating in a progressive student movement. The Kuomintang reactionaries threw me in prison where I became acquainted with three imprisoned communists. They explained why the revolution was necessary, described the socialist society in the Soviet Union and taught me the Russian alphabet. From them I learned how to sing "The Internationale," "The Sun Rises and Sets," which Lenin liked, and other Soviet songs. After leaving prison I decided to study Russian in order to have direct access to the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, I enrolled as a part-time student at Peking University. The first book in Russian that I read was the "Communist Manifesto." Later, during my work in Shanghai I used the Russian version of the "Communist Manifesto" as a textbook. I used it to teach Russian to a group of underground communists and revolutionary youths.

During the war of resistance against the Japan I fought in the ranks of a new [words indistinct]. I carried a set of the complete works of Lenin in Russian. But, due to increased combat activities, I had to part with these books and presented them as a gift to the corps' political section. Later, in serving the cultural exchange between China and the Soviet Union, I engaged in translation work.

After China's liberation in 1949, I was sent to the Anshan Iron and Steel Company to help restore and develop its production. From 1952 to 1956 I studied at the Siberian Metallurgical Institute. During my studies in the Soviet Union I became acquainted with many Soviet friends and am aware of the Soviet people's deep feelings for the Chinese people. Many Soviet people deeply respect the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tsetung. One Soviet friend told me that he admires Comrade Mao Tsetung's philosophical works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction."

During practical training we made visits with our Soviet classmates to iron and steel plants in the Urals, the Ukraine, Leningrad and Moscow. During vacations we made excursions to sovkhoses. We enjoyed a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere. The Soviet friends invited us to banquets and soirees on New Year's eves. More than 20 years have passed but I still remember the happy and friendly meetings with the Soviet people.

After Khrushchev came to power in 1956 I personally saw the Soviet people's dissatisfaction with this chieftain of the revisionists. This renegade clique headed by Khrushchev and his successor Brezhnev has transformed the Soviet Union from a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat--to which the hearts of Chinese revolutionaries were drawn--into a country of social imperialism. This renegade clique has caused serious damage to the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. Its social imperialist acts not only betray Marxism-Leninism but are in opposition to the interests of the peoples of the world, particularly the interests of the masses in the Soviet Union.

I am deeply convinced that the domination of the Soviet people by the revisionist Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique will not last long [words indistinct]. The Soviet people, having the most revolutionary traditions, will eventually overthrow the cruel revisionist domination. The day will come when the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples will be restored and further developed.

Dear Soviet friends: The Anshan Iron and Steel Company is the largest iron and steel company in our country. In bidding farewell to the old year and welcoming the new year, I would like to describe the great changes that have taken place in our company during the past several years.

After the Central Committee of our party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the antiparty group of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, the political and economic situation in our country has improved with each passing day. This has also been the case at our company.

The (?supporters) of the gang of four in the company's management have been exposed and [words indistinct] by the gang of four aimed at undermining revolution and production have been subjected to thorough criticism. The learn-from-Taching-movement has developed throughout the company. The company management has made an appeal: Advance rapidly, achieve great changes during the year, and become a Taching-type enterprise in 2 years. Collectives in the company's workshops and mines have devised plans on learning from Taching.

With in-depth development of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and the movement to learn from Taching, the output of steel, cast iron, rolled steel and other main products of the company has increased daily and monthly. The workers say that the smashing of the gang of four has strengthened the (?line), raised the spirit of the working masses, and heightened their enthusiasm. Production is increasing sharply.

It was formerly believed that during hot weather a decrease in smelting activities is unavoidable. But last summer all three smelting plants in the company worked at a constantly high level. Smelting activities exceeded the record set in a previous corresponding period. At the same time the quality of all types of products [words indistinct] has been improved. A new blast furnace was built at our company last year. It is the largest in the country. All work connected with its design, construction and testing was (?completed in 1 year).

The successes of the company's scientific and research workers are also gratifying. For example, they found a method to obtain a (?66-percent iron concentrate). Moreover, we have intensified mining work and equipment maintenance. This has created conditions for implementing a new leap forward in the new year.

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Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said in his political report at the 11th National CCP Congress: The whole party, army and all people of our country must unite and exert joint efforts in order that the strategic decision of the party Central Committee, to grasp the key link and bring about general order in the country, would bring initial successes this year and great successes in 3 years.

The implementation in the company last year of this strategic decision of the party Central Committee has yielded initial successes. This has laid the foundation for the achievement of great successes in the future.

Dear Soviet friends: In concluding my address I would like to warmly greet you once more on the new year and send best wishes to you. I am deeply convinced that the deep friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people, cemented by mutual support and assistance in the long revolutionary struggle, is inviolable. The clouds of revisionism will certainly disperse and the Soviet land will, without fail, again be lighted by the golden rays of Marxism-Leninism.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR'S PEKING PRESS CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM RELATIONS

NCNA Report

OW311827Y Peking NCNA in English 1818 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Cambodia to China, read at a press conference here this morning the full text of a statement of the Government of Democratic Cambodia which was issued on December 31, 1977 in Phnom Penh. The statement gave an account of the Cambodia-Vietnam border armed conflict and expounded the stand of the Democratic Cambodian Government.

The statement says: Since September 1977, the army of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including many divisions of infantry dispatched from Hanoi with many hundreds of armoured cars and many hundreds of pieces of heavy artillery, with sometimes air support, has launched systematic and large-scale aggressions of invasion against Democratic Cambodia with intent to loot paddy crops in the east region, at Trapeang Phlong, Stoeng, Krek, Memot. After that, in November 1977, the army of Vietnam has launched aggressions of invasion against the province of Svay Rieng and penetrated deeply on dozens of kilometers into the districts of Rumduol, Prasat Kompong Rou, Chantrea. In December 1977, it has launched again large-scale aggressions of invasion against the province of Takeo, in the districts of Kaoh Andet and Kirivong and against the province of Kampot in the district of Kompong Trach. At the same time, the army of Vietnam has everyday harassed, shelled, fired with machine-gun at other places in the territory of Democratic Cambodia as in the provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Prey Veng and Kandal, in the regions contiguous or near to the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier. The army of Vietnam has looted paddy crops on 2,000 to 3,000 hectares belonging to the people of Cambodia at Trapeang Phlong, Stoeng, Krek, Memot, on more than 4,000 hectares in the province of Svay Rieng, on more than 2,000 hectares at Kaoh Anket and Kirivong in the province of Takeo. Besides, the Vietnamese aggression army want to sabotage the economy of Cambodia in destroying rubber plantations and setting forests on fire.

Referring to the cause of the above-mentioned acts committed by Vietnam, the statement says: The fundamental reason is that Vietnam has for a long time cherished the strategic aim to make Cambodia participate in an "Indochina federation" under the Vietnamese thumb.

It says: "With regard to these acts perpetrated by Vietnam, Cambodia with its desire to live in good neighbourhood as genuine friends, has kept a stand of maturity and wisdom and has worked for solidarity with Vietnam. But at the same time, it has always firmly abode by the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the honour and dignity of its nation and people."

Recalling the history of the relations between Cambodia and Vietnam and the Democratic Cambodian Government's efforts to seek a friendly settlement of the question, it says: "Democratic Cambodia has steadfastly abode by its position of consistently seeking friendship with Vietnam and has always striven to seek solutions in the spirit of friendship. Indeed Democratic Cambodia considers that only such a position can lead to a solution to the problem between the two countries." "But the Vietnamese side chose not to take into consideration the goodwill of Democratic Cambodia."

The statement says, "If the foreigners, advisers, experts or commanding officers take part in the attacks, aggression or invasion against Democratic Cambodia, the Government of Democratic Cambodia considers them and their governments as direct aggressors against Democratic Cambodia and its people." The statement issues a warning to them "to immediately stop their acts of interference and aggression against Democratic Cambodia."

It reiterates Democratic Cambodia's foreign policy as follows:

"Democratic Cambodia is endowed with goodwill and is firmly determined to maintain close and friendly relations with all countries having common borders with her, and with all countries near or far throughout the world on the strict basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Democratic Cambodia abides by a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. No foreign country whatever is allowed to establish military bases on her territory. She resolutely stands against any foreign interference in her internal affairs and resolutely fights against all subversive and aggressive acts from outside whether they are military, political, cultural, economic, social, diplomatic or those so-called humanitarian acts.

"Democratic Cambodia never interferes with the internal affairs of any other country. She scrupulously abides by the principle that every country is sovereign and has the right to dispose and decide by itself its internal affairs without any foreign interference.

"Democratic Cambodia resolutely places herself in the great family of non-aligned countries. Democratic Cambodia does her utmost to develop her solidarity with the Third-World peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and with all peace- and-justice-loving peoples in the world, and to promote active mutual aid and support to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for genuine independence, peace, friendship, democracy, justice and progress in the world."

Ambassador Pech Cheang also answered questions raised by newsmen.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP Report

OW310650Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, Dec. 31 (AFP)--Cambodian Ambassador Pech Cheang today announced a temporary break in diplomatic relations between Cambodia and Vietnam at an official press conference in Peking for Chinese and foreign journalists.

The ambassador said that "our only alternative is to fight" after reading in French a Cambodian Government communique "for the attention of our friends near or far, in the five continents and of world opinion." The communique was broadcast this morning by Radio Phnom Penh.

The ambassador did not clarify whether this was a "temporary break" or a "suspension" of relations between the two countries but he did say "there was no time limit."

Using the same terms as the official communique, the ambassador denounced at length Vietnam's "repeated acts of aggression" along the land and maritime frontiers between the two countries. "There is no room for friendship" between Vietnam and Cambodia, the ambassador said.

Questioned on the possibility of a peaceful settlement of what Cambodia considers an "undeclared war" by Vietnam, Pech Cheang said: "If the Socialist Republic of Vietnam respects Cambodia's territorial integrity and stops its aggression, negotiations may be carried on. Otherwise it will prove impossible."

Speaking of the government communique's "serious warning" to foreigners taking part along with the Vietnamese troops in the attacks and aggression on Cambodia and its invasion, the ambassador said he was not in a position to state the nationality of these foreigners but added: "I am convinced you will continue to pay attention to this question."

Assisted by four Chinese interpreters, the ambassador spoke of the Cambodian situation for almost 4 hours to numerous Chinese and foreign journalists and the press attaches of many embassies. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official was also present but there were no Vietnamese journalists or diplomats.

Speaking of foreign aid to Cambodia, the ambassador said that "many countries gave us moral, political and material support" during the liberation war. "Now this problem has arisen between Cambodia and Vietnam, the people and the army of Cambodia are deeply convinced these countries still will give us support," he said. The ambassador did not however name the countries concerned.

On Lao-Cambodian relations Pech Cheang said: "No problem remains between us and Laos." He reiterated the "militant solidarity" between the two countries.

The Cambodian ambassador emphasized that the deterioration in Cambodian-Vietnamese relations was "a long story" that had been going on for a long time since liberation activities began but particularly during 1977.

The ambassador said that Vietnamese living in Cambodia enjoyed the same respect from the authorities as other minority or majority groups in the country. He said in return people of all nationalities in Cambodia had the duty to respect the government and follow its laws. The ambassador added that such people must accept "the responsibility for their own criminal acts."

Questioned on possible mediation of a third country in this now large-scale conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam, the ambassador said that "in accordance with our consistent policy" his government intended solving the problems without help from other countries. He added: "To my understanding the Government of Cambodia needs no mediation."

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Reiterating the government communique, Pech Cheang denounced "a small group of traitors at the service of the Vietnamese and the expansionists who intended to overthrow our government and threatened our party." He said this was in 1975-76 but gave no further details.

The Cambodian ambassador said he did not know whether the conflict was discussed when Cambodian Prime Minister and Party Secretary Pol Pot visited China in September-October. Pol Pot had an extended and triumphant stay with an exceptional reception from the Chinese leaders.

Pech Cheang said: "We shall resolutely fight in defense of our territory, our territorial air space, our territorial seas and to protect our integrity along the border.

The diplomat also denounced Thai aggression on Cambodian territory "both from the air and from the ground." He said that Cambodia had recently shot down a Thai military plane 2 kilometres (1 mile) inside Cambodian airspace. The ambassador said the Cambodian Government had contacted the Thai Government through the Thai Embassy in Vientiane in order to solve the Thai-Khmer border issue following terms "laid down in the joint statement after (Foreign Minister) Mr Ieng Sary's visit to Thailand at the end of 1975."

SRV STATEMENT, EMBASSY PRESS RELEASE CITED

NCNA Report

OW011522Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Jan 78 W

[Text] Peking, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam yesterday issued a statement on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue, according to a VNA report.

The statement says, "It is the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the border and territory issue between Vietnam and Cambodia should be settled with Democratic Cambodia on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty, and also by consolidating and promoting the relations of solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries, thereby building a permanent border to friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia on the principles of fairness and reason."

The statement describes the "increasing tension on the border" between Vietnam and Cambodia. It refers to the process of the negotiations held between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of Democratic Cambodia for a rapid settlement of the border question between the two countries. It adds, "Once again, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes that the two sides meet as early as possible, at whatever level, so as to together solve the border issue between the two countries in a spirit of brotherly friendship."

The Vietnamese Embassy in China also issued here yesterday a press release on the Vietnam-Cambodia border clashes.

The press release says that the policy towards the two countries of Laos and Cambodia has been clearly put in the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, that is: "Striving to preserve and develop the special relationships between the people of Vietnam and that of Laos and Cambodia," "so that the 3 countries that were originally attached to each other in the struggle for national liberation, will forever be bound to one another in the cause of national construction and national defence and for the independence and prosperity of each country."

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AFP Report

OW311006Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, Dec. 31 (AFP)--Chinese support for Cambodia today became increasingly evident when a violent battle of communiques broke out in Peking after the announcement this morning of a "temporary break" in Cambodian-Vietnamese relations.

Cambodian Ambassador to Peking Pech Cheang gave a press conference this morning in which he referred to Vietnam in terms never before used in Peking. Shortly afterwards Vietnam said Cambodia bore full responsibility for the deterioration of the situation on the Indochinese peninsula.

A Vietnamese Embassy communique accused Cambodia of having killed or wounded over 2,000 Vietnamese during clashes all along the Khmer-Vietnamese border since 1975, of having plundered hundreds of tons of rice, burnt thousands of houses and of having "pulled out the livers of people, including pregnant women and torn children into pieces before throwing them into the flames."

Describing the Cambodian announcement of its diplomatic breakoff with Vietnam as the "maneuver of a thief crying to stop a thief," the Vietnamese communique charged that since the beginning of 1977, "the ruling circles of Cambodia have repeatedly made many violations against the territory of Vietnam in a systematic and increasingly dangerous way." The communique denounced as "brazen distortion" the statements of the Cambodian Government and its ambassador in Peking. A press conference will probably be held here in the next few days by the Vietnamese Embassy, which for the moment has not received definite instructions on the matter from Hanoi, a Vietnamese source said today.

At the end of the conference by the Cambodian ambassador this morning, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official said: "We regret this," referring to the border clashes and not to the measures taken by Cambodia. "This problem can be settled through peaceful negotiations according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence," the official added.

Despite this cautious reaction, observers said that Peking's support for Phnom Penh had become increasingly evident lately. The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) has carried several Radio Phnom Penh commentaries in the last few days. Last night NCNA reported an appeal by the Cambodian radio "to defend the country," affirming that the Cambodian people "can defeat any enemy at any time."

The official Chinese press has not yet reported the diplomatic break between Cambodia and Vietnam, or the press conference by the Cambodian ambassador here this morning.

CAMBODIAN RADIO URGES PEOPLE TO DEFEND, BUILD COUNTRY

OW301426Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Under the correct and wise leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia, the Cambodian people are able to unite and fight valiantly in any circumstances, said Radio Democratic Cambodia in an article broadcast on December 27 urging the Cambodian people to unite in defending and building the country. The great historic April 1975 victory fully proved that so long as they follow the party line and unite as one, they can defeat any enemy at any time, the radio said.

The article went on to say that since liberation the Cambodian people have achieved stauncher internal solidarity and unity. The country has undergone a fundamental change because the workers, peasants and soldiers of the revolutionary army, under the correct leadership of the party, take an active part in defending and building the country in a militant and self-sacrificial spirit. Cambodian workers, peasants and revolutionary army men maintain high revolutionary vigilance, make a clear-cut distinction between enemies and friends, independently defend national territorial integrity, the party, the people and the collective system and are resolved to build the country better.

The article said in conclusion: Our people firmly believe that following the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia, upholding the party line, being united as one and fighting in concert, Democratic Cambodia is ensured of a bright future and no enemy can halt our advance or invade the territory of Cambodia.

Radio Democratic Cambodia in a recent commentary praised the Cambodian Revolutionary Army for observing party discipline and making contributions to defending and building the motherland. The commentary said that the revolutionary army is composed of fine sons and daughters of the Cambodian workers and peasants. Under the concern, education and cultivation of the Cambodian Communist Party, the fighters of the army have firm faith in the party line, abide by party leadership and unconditionally and conscientiously follow and carry out party principles at any time. It added that in the past revolutionary war the fighters incessantly strengthened their sense of discipline. They never compromised or flinched in the fight against the enemy. They hit hard at the enemy wherever the party sends them.

The commentary said that in the era of defending and reconstructing the country, the revolutionary army stationing at the frontier, on the coast and in the interior continue to consolidate and give full play to the tradition of observing party discipline and are ready to sacrifice their lives for the party, class, people and the beloved motherland, and are ready to make contribution to defending the country, the beloved and esteemed Communist Party of Cambodia, the people, the worker-peasant revolutionary regime and victory, and to building a prosperous and strong democratic Cambodia.

EUROPE

NCNA CITES E. EUROPEAN LEADERS' NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES

Romanian President

OWO21354Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Romania sent off 1977 with very great economic and social achievements, said Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic, in his New Year's message issued yesterday evening.

He said that targets set down by the plan for 1977 had been fulfilled or overfulfilled. Industrial production grew by 11.5 percent. The situation of agriculture was satisfactory though natural conditions were not very good. The set target for raising the people's living standards was surpassed. He pointed out that in 1977 through celebrating the centenary of Romania's independence and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the Romanian people once again demonstrated their firm determination to defend and strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the motherland.

He noted that 1978 is the third year of the current five-year plan, a crucial year for successfully carrying out the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and fulfilling the current five-year plan. Therefore, the energy, creative power and wisdom of the whole nation should be concentrated on the quicker raising of labour productivity.

Speaking of the international situation, President Ceausescu said that deep changes took place in international life and the balance of forces in 1977 and there was an ever powerful assertion of the determination of the peoples to put an end to the imperialist policy of domination and dictate and to become the masters of their own riches and their own destiny. In 1977, the grave confrontation between the attempts of states and state blocs for re-division of the world, spheres of influence and for a new dominant position and the tendencies of the peoples to live in freedom and to ensure their independent economic and social development without outside interference became more conspicuous on the whole globe. Therefore, it is more necessary than ever for all progressive and anti-imperialist forces to unite and make resolute efforts to eliminate the serious danger which threatens peace and security of our planet.

Yugoslav President

OW021406Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President Josip Broz Tito in his New Year message to the nation called attention to Yugoslavia's signal achievements in the social and political performance in the country. The most important of all is the fact that millions of working people have taken part with unusual enthusiasm in the building of the relationship of socialist self-management and in the rich political life, he said.

Turning to the remarkable economic achievements, the president noted that both production and investment have gone up noticeably. Industrial production showed an increase of more than 9 percent. The success in agricultural production has been particularly impressive. He pointed out that in the new year, while striving for steadily higher labour productivity, special attention must be paid to the attainment of a balance in international payments and the keeping of consumption within realistic limits.

The work of further building up the armed forces and strengthening the all people's defence and the network of social self-defence has also achieved major results, the president said. To increase the country's defence capabilities, the officers and men of the armed forces and the people of different nationalities have always done what is necessary and adequate funds were allocated for the purpose. The same will be done in the future.

Yugoslavia, he said, has joined other non-aligned countries and friendly nations in working energetically for the resolution of crises, building of a new international economic order, elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination and removal of various forms of intervention and menace; its bilateral cooperation with a great number of countries, and non-aligned nations in particular, has made significant progress. This has consolidated Yugoslavia's international position. He added that his country will work towards the same ends in international relations in the year to come.

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NCNA, EFE SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW312052Y Peking NCNA in English 1828 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--An agreement on the exchange of news between the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the EFE Agency S.A. was signed here this afternoon.

Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Luis Maria Anson, chairman of the Board of Directors and president of the EFE Agency S.A., signed the agreement on behalf of their respective news agencies. Present at the signing ceremony were Peng Ti, leading member of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Rafael Zaera, minister-counsellor of the Spanish Embassy in Peking. Luis Maria Anson scheduled to leave here for home via Canton shortly.

ULANFU ATTENDS EUROPEAN FILM PREMIERE IN PEKING

OW292219Y Peking NCNA in English 2049 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, December 29, 1977 (HSINHUA)--A ceremony was held here today for the premiere of the long colour documentary "How the Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains" made by internationally-known Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film worker Marceline Loridan.

Present at the ceremony were Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's congress; Chang Ping-hua, head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Liao Cheng-chih, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; as well as people from film circles in Peking.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

'ARAFAT CALLS ON PALESTINIANS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

OW011830Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, has called on the Palestinians to continue their struggle in spite of sacrifices, reported the Palestine news agency.

In an address to the Palestinian and Arab masses on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolutionaries had declared to the world, "We are advancing into the future and heading for our homeland however high the price and the sacrifices."

Pointing to imperialist plots, he said, "Our enemies have revealed their ugly faces and dangerous ambitions: They want this region to be a sphere of influence." "But we the Arab nation, want it to be a land liberated from all forms of oppression and military, economic and political occupation."

"However hard and bitter the path, victory is near with patience," he said. He urged the Palestinians to hold their guns more tightly.

"All we seek are our rights. We are a people who were unjustly and deliberately oppressed and expelled from their land as a result of an international imperialist-Zionist conspiracy," he stressed.

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"We are not alone in the conflict," he said, together with the Palestinians are freedom and peace loving peoples in the world and many friends in non-aligned, Islamic, African and Latin-American countries. Such valuable and reliable stand gives us still more firmness and strength in our march to eliminate injustice, liberate our homeland and return to our homes and establish an independent state on our national soil," he said.

"Comrades, in our 14th year, the year of revolutionary and decisive decision, we must have full confidence. Let us head toward victory with firm steps," he concluded.

HUA KUO-FENG EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KUWAITI AMIR

OW011515Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng today sent a message to Amir of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, expressing deep condolences on the death of the late Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. The message reads:

Shocked to learn of the unfortunate passing away of His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our deep condolences to Your Highness and, through you, to the government and people of Kuwait, as well as our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

His Highness Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah made positive contributions in his lifetime to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Kuwait. I believe that the government and people of Kuwait, under Your Highness' leadership, will continue to advance and achieve new successes on the road of independent development.

HUA KUO-FENG SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO NUMAYRI

LD301612Y Peking in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 30 Dec 77 LD

[Text] Today Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the Chinese State Council, sent Numayri, president and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, a cable of warm greetings on the 22d anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Sudan. The cable says:

The Sudanese Government and people, (?who) are defending national independence and state sovereignty firmly and who are opposing interference and aggression from abroad have made a positive contribution in (?driving) the united struggle of the Arab and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism and hegemony. The Chinese Government and people, from the bottom of their hearts, are happy with the achievements you have scored and wish you further (?continuing) new victories along the path of progress.

The visit of President Numayri this year to our country has increased and strengthened the deep friendship and cordial relations linking our two countries. I am certain that the existing cordial relations between us will definitely witness continuing development due to the joint efforts exerted by the two sides.

The cable at the end also wished Sudan prosperity and progress and happiness for its people.

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SOMALI PRESIDENT VISITS SYRIA, IRAQ, PAKISTAN

Sees Al-Bakr

OW312031Y Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Baghdad, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left here yesterday after an official visit to Iraq, the press here reported today. A communique issued at the end of the visit said that President Siad had talks with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on the latest developments in the Arab world and the Horn of Africa. They also discussed bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries.

Feted by Ziaul Haq

OW312033Y Peking NCNA in English 1709 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Islamabad, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left here for home today after concluding a visit to Pakistan.

During his stay in Pakistan, President Siad called on Pakistan President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest. The president also held talks with Chief Martial Law Administrator General Ziaul Haq on bilateral relations. General Ziaul Haq gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of President Siad.

Feted by Al-Asad

OW021608Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia concluded a two-day visit to Syria yesterday. Siad and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held talks, during which they reviewed the situation in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries.

Al-asad gave a banquet on the evening of December 31 in honour of Siad.

Al-asad was at the airport to welcome and see off the Somali president when the latter arrived and left here.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO PRC LEAVES FOR HOME

OW021320Y Peking NCNA in English 1244 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Argentine Ambassador to China Juan Carlos Katzenstein left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

TEXT OF 1978 NEW YEAR'S DAY JOINT EDITORIAL

OW311230Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the New Year's Day, 1978, editorial by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the journal RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY entitled "A Bright China":

In the year 1977, all kinds of people round the world, including some of our friends and comrades as well as our enemies, kept an eye on China, wondering where the country was going after losing her great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and her respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Chu Te, and after smashing the "gang of four".

What did they see? They saw the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and the 800 million Chinese people rally closely round the successor chosen by Chairman Mao. They saw Chairman Hua lead us in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, resulting in stability and unity throughout the country and a vigorous development in production and construction. They saw that since the elimination of the "four pests", China's beautiful land had become even more resplendent and the Chinese revolution had been forging ahead along the course charted by Chairman Mao!

Our struggle with the "gang of four" was again one between China's two possible destinies. Would there be a bright China or a China groaning in darkness? The great decisive victory of October 1976 already gave the answer. Yet the development of the political and economic situation throughout the country was so splendid and so fast that it exceeded our expectations.

At the central working conference in March 1977, Chairman Hua proposed that initial success should be won in one year and marked success in three years in implementing the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. The year 1977 is now over and initial success has indeed been won in implementing the strategic decision. Following are the major indications:

One. The movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has advanced rapidly and healthily, the rights and wrongs concerning the line which were for a long time confused by the "gang of four" have been basically straightened out, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is now being implemented quite smoothly on all fronts. After smashing the "gang of four", Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee time and again stressed the great significance of holding high and safeguarding the banner of Chairman Mao, made public a series of Chairman Mao's directives criticizing the "gang of four" and published Volume Five of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung", thus providing the cadres and masses with a powerful ideological weapon to master Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and accurately, to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and carry on socialist revolution and construction. The central working conference in March, the third plenary session of the tenth party Central Committee in July and particularly the eleventh party congress achieved unity of thinking throughout the party, clarified the orientation and brought the whole party still more closely round the party Central Committee. This has enabled our struggle to overcome all forms of interference and advance triumphantly along the course of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Two. As far as the great majority of localities and departments are concerned, investigation of the individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power has in the main been completed and the class alignment has in the main become clear. The bourgeois factionalist set-up of the "gang of four" and their followers has been dealt a crushing blow. The party and people have taken back that portion of power which was usurped by them and have solved the problems of those departments and localities which were once under their tight control or seriously undermined by them. In a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council, the leading bodies have been readjusted and strengthened.

Three. The oppressive situation in which "ten thousand horses stand mute" under the tyranny of the "gang of four" has ended, and the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have become invigorated. The party's fine tradition and style of work of seeking truth from facts and the mass line are being revived and carried forward. Proletarian democratic centralism is being carried out in a better way. The people are cheerful and are lively in thinking. The political situation envisaged by Chairman Mao--a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness--is taking shape.

Four. Forceful blows have been dealt to the smash-and-grabbers, the criminals seriously disrupting public security and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and hated socialism and launched vengeful counter-attacks--all of them aided and abetted by the "gang of four". Public order has been greatly improved to the satisfaction of the people. This is especially true in those places which suffered the most.

Five. The conspiracy of the "gang of four" to oppose and disrupt the army and usurp authority in it has been exposed and criticized by commanders and fighters throughout the army. The army has conducted education in ideology and the party line through a discussion of "ten shoulds and shouldn'ts" to eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four", check unhealthy tendencies and restore and carry forward the spirit of the "Kutien meeting". The party's leadership over the army has been greatly strengthened. The movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and military training are proceeding vigorously.

Six. An encouraging new situation has appeared in the scientific, educational and cultural fields where the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" were serious. Criticism of the "two assessments" has freed the intellectuals from these mental shackles and greatly increased their enthusiasm for socialism. They are working hard to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels and make socialist culture, education and science flourish. The young people have shown unprecedented interest in acquiring general and scientific knowledge for the sake of the revolution. A new high tide in the development of socialist culture is approaching.

Seven. The situation in the national economy has turned for the better after a long period of stagnation or even back-sliding, which resulted from interference and sabotage by the "gang of four". More movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture are developing vigorously. Despite serious natural adversities, we have reaped a fairly good grain harvest, increased the output of cotton, and made progress in forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. Farmland improvement construction is being carried out on a big scale.

Industrial production, which went up step by step in an all-round way, has rapidly reached or surpassed previous records. This started with the improvement in railway transportation. Coal production did well too. The output of petroleum rose steadily and that of chemical fertilizer soared. The output of iron and steel came up in the third and fourth quarters with a marked increase in daily output. The increase in total industrial output is estimated at 14 percent, far exceeding the eight percent target planned at the beginning of 1977. On the commercial front, both purchasing and marketing are brisk. There has been a marked increase in financial income, which failed to meet state plans for several years running. Revenue and expenditure increased, with a small surplus. Sixty percent of China's wage-earners are getting more pay through wage increases which were made possible by the development of production. Nineteen seventy-seven was truly a major turning point for China's national economy; it constituted a new starting point for a steady rise after stagnation, fluctuation and back-sliding.

Eight. The disastrous effects created in various fields by the "gang of four" through their frenzied sabotage of the party's policies toward cadres, intellectuals and the nationalities are being eliminated step by step. The split caused by the gang in some areas and organizations has been cemented and the chaos resolved. Chairman Mao's principle of overall consideration and all-round arrangement is being carried out systematically. The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities have been consolidated and strengthened. Our united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and including patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots in Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese is growing in strength and scope.

In foreign affairs, we have firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's strategic concept differentiating the three worlds and carried out his line, principles and policies, firmly supporting the world's people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, firmly supporting the people of various countries in opposing the policies of aggression and war of the superpowers, and firmly supporting all revolutionary and progressive causes. Our country enjoys ever-growing international prestige and we have friends all over the world.

All this serves to show our achievements in the past year. One year is but a flash in the endless flow of history. In this fleeting year, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has led us from victory to victory in grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well. From their own experience the people of China have come to understand more and more deeply that our socialist revolution and socialist construction have truly entered a new period of development, and that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua deserves to be called the vigorous fighting command of the proletariat that holds aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and delighted to have such a wise leader and supreme commander as Chairman Hua. When drinking the water think of its source. Therefore, we all the more cherish the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao who showed great foresight in choosing for us so excellent a successor. And it is invincible Mao Tsetung Thought that has opened the road for us to advance from victory to victory.

Nineteen seventy-eight will be an important year for the achievement of marked success in three years in grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well.

In the new year, the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country should continue to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, fight in unity and, taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, deepen the mass movements of learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism, go all out to build socialism and strive to fulfill the fighting tasks laid down by the 11th party congress; we should adhere to Chairman Mao's strategic concept differentiating the three worlds and abide by his revolutionary line in foreign affairs, so as to contribute to the development of the international situation in a direction favourable to the people of China and the world.

Carrying the great struggle against the "gang of four" through to the end is a task of the first importance in grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well. In the new year, we should keep a firm hold on the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and continue to manage work well. Our struggle against the "gang of four" is a decisive battle of historic importance. Both in depth and breadth it is a battle rarely seen in the history of our party. The victories we have won in this battle have tremendously changed the balance of class forces in our country in favour of the proletariat and produced profound changes in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres. The reason underlying our initial success in the first year is that we have fought well in this battle to expose and criticize the "gang of four"; our fundamental guarantee for winning marked success in three years lies in continuing to fight the battle well. It should be noted that the development of the movement is unbalanced. In a few areas and departments, the movement started a bit late, the progress was not quite satisfactory and investigation proceeded rather slowly. There the work should be stepped up according to the demands of the 11th party congress and under the unified leadership of the party committees. In this struggle we should take a firm, clear-cut stand and not be soft toward the "gang of four" and their followers and, at the same time, must pay full attention to the party's policies. This is a principle that combines firmness with prudence and thoroughgoing investigation with the stabilization of the overall situation, a principle that will ensure complete success in carrying the investigation through to the end. We must conscientiously implement the policies formulated at the 11th party congress, strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, do a really good job of helping more people by exposing them and narrowing the target of attack, and must not mistake contradictions between the people for contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. Anyone who can be won over through education should not be pushed aside. Resolute blows should be aimed at the "gang of four" and the handful of their sworn followers who are guilty of serious crimes and unwilling to repent. Leadership should be strengthened particularly in those units which suffered seriously from interference by the "gang of four." Attention should be paid to the few units where the problems are being covered up and the masses repressed; measures should be taken to solve the problems there.

It is necessary to go on mobilizing the masses and resolutely fight for victory in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four". It is a great campaign that will further distinguish right from wrong, eliminate chaos, bring back order and emancipate the mind, a great campaign to ensure complete victory in the struggle against the "gang of four". The gang is a bunch of political swindlers cloaking themselves with Marxism-Leninism.

They frenziedly opposed Mao Tsetung Thought, wantonly distorted, tampered with and even forged Chairman Mao's directives and, wielding the power they had usurped, tried frenziedly to turn people into willing slaves and to hoodwink people, permitting them only to parrot what the gang had said and forbidding them to dissent in any way. The "gang of four" concocted a counterrevolutionary political programme which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist-roaders"; they raised the counter-revolutionary slogan of "acting in contravention with the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution", reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy, confused right and wrong, and attacked Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "revisionist" and socialist principles and policies as "capitalist". It is a plain fact that the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology is a grand goal set forth by Premier Chou in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, yet the "gang of four" slanderously described it as "capitalist restoration"; "to each according to his ability", which is obviously a socialist principle, was branded by the gang as "revisionist"; studying techniques for the sake of the revolution, a sure indication of the effort to become Red and expert, was attacked by the gang as "the road of bourgeois specialists". Whoever disagreed with the gang's nonsense would be condemned as attempting "restoration", "retrogression", or trying to stage "a comeback" or "counterrevolution". Today these accusations still weigh on some comrades' minds and fill them with trepidation. We should earnestly study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, comprehend and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and in its entirety and, keeping a firm hold on the gang's counterrevolutionary political programme, strip them of their "leftist" guises, lay bare the ultra-right essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line in all its manifestations, conduct criticism on the theoretical plane of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, so as to rectify all those points the gang turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory. At the same time earnest efforts should be made to sum up experience, both positive and negative, on the basis of the facts of the past 28 years, make clear the specific line, principles and policies guiding each field of work and map out the relevant rules, regulations and methods. Only in this way can we smash the mental shackles imposed on us by the "gang of four", greatly emancipate our minds, eliminate all interference, achieve unity in thinking and action, work confidently in an all-out effort to build socialism, quicken the pace of construction and push forward the national economy.

The speed of construction is not just an economic but an acute political question. Why do we say the socialist system is superior? In the final analysis, it is because the socialist system can create higher labour productivity and enable the national economy to develop faster than capitalism. Why do we say the theory, line, policy and ideology of the "gang of four", the media under their control and their bourgeois factionalist set-up constitute an ultra-reactionary and rotten-to-the-core superstructure? In the end, it is because this superstructure stands against the dictatorship of the proletariat, undermines the socialist economic base and obstructs the development of the productive forces. In just one year and more since the "gang of four" were smashed, we have already made a big stride forward. The question at present is that we must advance at a high speed instead of resting on our laurels.

This is dictated by the need for the proletariat to vanquish the bourgeoisie and for socialism to defeat capitalism in the historical period of socialism, the need to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance on a new basis, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadily raise the people's standard of living, the need to build a powerful national defence, defend our socialist motherland and prepare for the liberation of our sacred territory Taiwan Province, and the need to attain the grand goal of four modernizations before the end of this century. In a word, quickening the pace of economic construction is dictated by the development of international and domestic class struggles; it is a glorious mission history has entrusted to us. Party committees at all levels must consider the question of speed and plan their work in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, publicize it among the masses, and mobilize them to contribute their talents for a speedy development of the national economy.

A higher speed is not only necessary but possible. We are fully confident in our ability to accelerate the development of the national economy because we have Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the strong leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we have the superior socialist system and hundreds of millions of industrious, courageous and ingenious workers, peasants and intellectuals who have heightened their consciousness through education by positive and negative examples during the Great Cultural Revolution and the 11th two-line struggle in particular, and we have rich natural resources and the material foundation built up in the past 28 years. A higher speed in 1978 will make things easier in 1979. This will be vital to our efforts to "achieve marked success in three years". In the new year the whole party must vigorously grasp agriculture, the foundation of the national economy, and be determined to raise it to a higher level. All trades and professions must pay attention to agriculture, support it and give the green light to its development. A faster growth of agriculture is a prerequisite to a faster growth of industry and the national economy as a whole. In industry, particular attention must be paid to electricity, fuel and transportation. With these "precursor departments" running in the van, the industries producing iron and steel and other materials will follow, the rate of growth can be greatly increased even on the strength of the existing industrial capacity alone and there will be a new and all-round leap forward in industry and the national economy. High speed involves not only quantity, but quality and consumption. Our aim is to turn out more and better products with minimum consumption of material, that is, to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling the state plan in an all-round way.

In 1978 China will convene the Fifth National People's Congress, the fifth political consultative conference and a national science conference. These will be major events in the political and cultural life of the Chinese people. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country must fight in unity and greet these important occasions with new and outstanding successes in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

The task ahead is very great and arduous. It is most important to strengthen party leadership. All areas and departments must set up leading bodies that firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, conform to his five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause and principle of the combination of the old, middle aged and young, and enjoy the confidence and support of the masses. With such leading bodies, as Chairman Hua said, the masses will rejoice and support and will be encouraged as soon as the members are announced. We must win over all people that can be won over, unite with all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive factors and serve for building socialism. In this way, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties, vanquish our enemies and work wonders.

The ice has been broken; the road is open. The revolutionary cause of the proletariat Chairman Mao pioneered in China must triumph and can certainly triumph. A bright China is certainly able to make a greater contribution to humanity.

TENG HSIAO-PING SPEAKS AT PEKING NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

OW311803Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Chinese party and state leaders joined foreign experts, who are helping China with its socialist revolution and construction, and their wives in greeting the new year at a reception here this evening.

On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, extended warm new year greetings and warm thanks to the foreign experts from more than 40 countries on the five continents and their wives.

Present at the reception, which was permeated with an atmosphere of joy and unity, were other Chinese party and state leaders, including Fang I, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua and Wang Chen, and leading members of organizations concerned. The Chinese comrades and foreign friends chatted about the present excellent situation and their profound friendship forged in the joint struggle. They clinked glasses again and again, wishing each other fresh and still greater successes in the new year.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping proposed a toast at the reception.

He said: "In the past year, you have made by your hard and tireless work at various posts, valuable contributions to China's socialist cause and promoted friendship between the Chinese people and other peoples of the world. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I extend to you our heartfelt thanks."

The vice-chairman pointed out, "At present, the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this has become the irresistible trend of history.

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"In conformity with Chairman Mao's strategic concept on the differentiation of the three worlds, the Chinese people are determined to uphold proletarian internationalism and firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. We will give resolute support to the people of the world in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, to the people of all countries in their opposition to the superpowers' policies of aggression and war, and to all revolutionary and progressive causes.

He said, "In the past year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people have resolutely implemented the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Deepening of the mass movement to expose and criticize "the gang of four" and eradication of their pernicious influence in every field have brought about profound changes and considerable progress in our country on the political, economic, military, scientific, educational and cultural fronts. The goal of achieving initial success within one year has been attained."

Vice-Chairman Teng said: "Inspired by the spirit of the party's eleventh national congress, the Chinese people are rallying more closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and, high in spirits and strong in morale have started a new upsurge in China's revolution and construction, so as to greet the successful convocation of the coming Fifth National People's Congress with their new achievements.

He said, "Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always enjoined us to learn from the strong points of all countries. With deep friendship for the Chinese people, you have come to help us in our work. We hope that you will impart all your knowledge and experience, while we on our part will welcome straightforward criticism and suggestions from you on short-comings and problems in our work. All Chinese comrades must learn diligently from the good experience and strong points of the foreign experts."

The reception, arranged by the General Office of the State Council, was presided over by Wu Ching-tung, chief of the General Office of the State Council.

Also present were leading members of departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries including Huang Hua, Liao Cheng-Chih, Chu Mu-chih, Feng Hsuan, Liu Hsi-yao, Tseng Tao, Chang Hsiang-shan, Li Meng-fu, Wang Fu-lin, Liu I, Ma Wen-po, Wang Ping-nan and Wang Hsiao-i and leading members of the Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs of the State Council Mi Yung, Chu Chih-tung, Lung Shu-lin and Chen Hsu-tung.

HUA VISITS TANGSHAN, PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS

OWO21945Y Peking NCNA in English 1921 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The wise leader Chairman Hua visited the workers and cadres of Tangshan between January 1 and 2, at a time when people throughout the country were enjoying the new year holidays. Chairman Hua extended cordial regards and warm congratulations to the workers and cadres on their wonderful achievements in 1977 in overcoming the serious damage caused by the earthquake.

While receiving model workers, outstanding persons and representatives of advanced units in various fields, Chairman Hua described it as a miracle that average daily output of coal in the Kailuan mines reached the pre-quake level of 70,000 tons in December, and that total coal output and total tunnelling footage all topped the state targets. These achievements would be inconceivable in the capitalist countries. Production in the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company and monthly total industrial production in Tangshan city also reached the pre-quake level last month. The Tangshan Ceramics Company did very well too. "The workers of Tangshan are really marvelous and they deserve our respect," Chairman Hua said.

The city of Tangshan was bathed in glorious sunshine and bustling with cheerful crowds in the past two days. Chairman Hua went from one colliery to another to extend new year greetings to those workers who were sticking to their work posts. Several hundred thousand workers and their families who were joyously spending the holidays turned out in the streets to cheer and applause, extending their warm welcome and high respects to Chairman Hua. The workers said: "Our wise leader Chairman Hua has made a special trip to Tangshan to see us in the new year holidays. What an earnest attention and tremendous encouragement to us this is!"

On January 1, Chairman Hua went down to the No. 6 mining area of the Tangshan coal mine more than 600 metres below ground. He spent the whole morning with the workers there, enquiring in detail about the comprehensive mechanization of the work face. Chairman Hua kindly invited the deputy heads of the mining area to sit by his sides and together they read the poems and short essays praising the outstanding deeds of the miners that were carried in the wall bulletin. The cadres described to Chairman Hua the broad outlines of their plan to further raise coal output in the new year.

In the No. 2 steel mill of the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, Chairman Hua inspected the converter and ingot-casting workshops and heard an account by the workers about their work. Speaking to the welcoming crowd gathered at the entrance of the plant, Chairman Hua congratulated them on their outstanding achievements in 1977 and expressed the conviction that they will achieve still greater victories in the new year. Thunderous applause greeted Chairman Hua when he asked the worker comrades present to convey his best regards to their families and other workers.

Chairman Hua, Vice-Premier Ku Mu, First Secretary of the Hopei provincial party committee Liu Tzu-hou, Minister of Coal Industry Hsiao Han and Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Chien Cheng-ying had a group photo taken with more than 700 model workers, outstanding persons and representatives of advanced units at the Tungfanchung (The East Is Red) Square. Then Chairman Hua delivered an inspiring speech.

Chairman Hua said: Today is the New Year's Day of 1978. We have made a special trip here to express our congratulations and best regards to the workers of Tangshan. The year of 1977 is over. In the past year, the Tangshan workers won two major victories. One was the victory in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and the other was the victory in combating the effects of the earthquake and restoring production. In the new year, Tangshan must on the one hand continue to promote production by taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and on the other make better arrangements for the livelihood of the people and do still better in rebuilding the city.

Last year, he continued, the worker comrades of Tangshan gave first place to the restoration of production. This spirit should be commended. While developing production, the city authorities should build new living quarters, shops, clubs, parks and new streets. Naturally, these cannot be built all in one day, but this should be done in a fairly short period of time. We must build a new city better than that before the earthquake, with all facilities arranged more scientifically and rationally. You have performed miracles in production, and you should also produce miracles in the same revolutionary spirit in building a new Tangshan.

Chairman Hua's speech was punctuated by stormy applause. Hou Chan-yu, a veteran model worker, was so moved by Chairman Hua's speech that tears coursed down his cheeks.

Chairman Hua and Vice-Premier Ku Mu studied the Tangshan city's reconstruction programme together with Comrade Liu Tzu-hou and First Secretary of the Tangshan prefecture party committee Hsu Chia-hsin and other leading members of the provincial, prefectural and city party committees. Chairman Hua suggested that the reconstructed Tangshan should mirror what is the best in the science of architecture of the 1970's. He urged leading cadres of the city party committee and those at other levels to carry forward the party's fine tradition and style of work, go to the grassroots and go among the masses to carry out investigation and study and consult with the masses when problems arise, follow the mass line in a thorough-going way and actively participate in productive labour so as to revolutionize their thinking and avoid acting as high and mighty officials.

Chairman Hua stressed the importance of carrying out scientific researches. He said: Without advanced science and technique, it is impossible to increase production, nor is it possible to accomplish the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four", eliminate its pernicious influence in the sphere of scientific research and raise the scientific and cultural level of our Chinese nation.

The vast mining area of Tangshan was a scene of jubilation during these two days with meetings held in all mines and factories to hail Chairman Hua's inspection tour. The Kailuan mines party committee held a mass rally today to transmit Chairman Hua's important instructions. It was attended by more than 70,000 people, including workers and their dependents. The party committee called on the miners to continue their triumphant advance and make a determined effort to score an outstanding success in the first quarter of the year and go on to accomplish all economic and technical quotas for the whole year so as to answer Chairman Hua's call with a resounding victory.

LEADERS AT PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON 'OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS'

OW030756Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A preparatory conference for the scheduled national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs was held in Peking recently.

It was attended by representatives of cadres administering these affairs from Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai municipalities, Kwangtung, Fukien and Yunnan provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, and by people from 18 central departments concerned. They studied the principles and policies for affairs concerning Chinese residents abroad formulated by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee, exposed and criticized Liu Shao-chi and especially Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for seriously interfering with and sabotaging the administration of these affairs and discussed ways to strengthen the work in the future.

Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and have given their earnest attention to the conference. On September 29, 1977, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping pointed out that work on Overseas Chinese affairs should be put on the agenda when he received the leaders and deputy leaders as well as noted personages of the groups of Overseas Chinese, Chinese of foreign citizenship, Taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who were in Peking for the National Day celebrations. On December 18, Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua cordially received the comrades attending the preparatory conference. Vice-Chairman Li made an important speech.

The conference pointed out: Administration of Overseas Chinese affairs is an important work of the party. Success in this work is of positive significance for mobilizing the initiative both at home and abroad, expanding the patriotic united front and the international united front against hegemonism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and modernizing agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology in China by the end of this century.

Since liberation, considerable success has been achieved in the administration of Overseas Chinese affairs in line with Chairman Mao's instruction "protect the interests of the Overseas Chinese and assist those who have returned to the motherland" and under the warm attention of Chairman Mao and the direct leadership of Premier Chou. The returnees and families of Overseas Chinese at home have steadily heightened their socialist consciousness and are playing an active role in the socialist revolution and construction. The Overseas Chinese are concerned about their motherland, have deep love for it, and have made contributions towards expanding the patriotic united front and the international united front and aiding the country's socialist construction. In the past 28 years facts have proved that the principles and policies which Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee formulated and approved for the administration of Overseas Chinese affairs are entirely correct. And throughout the years, in spite of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been predominate in this work.

Making no class analysis, the conference noted, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" deliberately blurred the distinction between the people and the enemy, presented all Overseas Chinese as belonging to the "bourgeoisie" and smeared all overseas relations as reactionary political connections. They discriminated against and even hit at and persecuted family members of Overseas Chinese and returnees, and hit at a number of cadres administering Overseas Chinese affairs by levelling false charges against them.

With indignation, comrades attending the conference denounced Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for completely negating the achievements in the administration of Overseas Chinese affairs in the first 17 years after the founding of new China and thus directing the spearhead of their criminal attacks at the great leader Chairman Mao and the respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. By reversing the relationship of the people to the enemy and confusing the class alignments, they deliberately attempted to sow dissension between the Overseas Chinese and their motherland and undermine their unity with the people at home.

The conference noted that most Overseas Chinese are working people, ranging from workers, peasants and intellectuals to small shop owners and peddlers. They are the masses forming the base of the patriotic united front among the Overseas Chinese and are a force we should rely upon. Only a very small number of Overseas Chinese are members of the bourgeoisie, and of these an overwhelming majority are middle or small capitalists. One of their characteristics is that they are oppressed and squeezed out, politically and economically, by imperialism colonialism and monopoly capital, and the great majority of them, too, are patriotic. Well over 90 percent of the family members of Overseas Chinese at home are working people. This is also true of the overwhelming majority of the returned Chinese.

Comrades attending the conference said that in the old days, the Overseas Chinese suffered greatly from the bullying and oppression by imperialism and colonialism and were thus called "overseas orphans." Only since the founding of new China have the "overseas orphans" had their backing. However, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who attempted to restore capitalism in China, wantonly sabotaged the principles and policies for Overseas Chinese affairs formulated by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee, and rabidly disrupted the work concerning these affairs. Since the downfall of the "gang of four", dark clouds in the sky have been dispersed, and the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs will take on a new look. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a victory for Chairman Hua's strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land.

Participants in the conference described the great importance the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attach to Overseas Chinese affairs and the concern they show for the Overseas Chinese, their family members at home and returned Chinese as a powerful motive force encouraging the cadres administering Overseas Chinese affairs to do their work well.

The conference stressed that it is imperative to take the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link in the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. It is necessary to make a thoroughgoing exposure and criticism of the reactionary fallacies they spread and the crimes they committed in the field of Overseas Chinese affairs and rectify all those points they turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, policy and ideology. Criticism should be aimed at creating a situation characterized by unity, militancy and ease of mind with unified ideology and action.

The conference defined the guidelines for the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs from now on as: Ensure equal treatment, non-discrimination and appropriate allowance for their special features with respect to families of Overseas Chinese at home and returned Chinese in accordance with the policy of overall consideration and all-round arrangement; reaffirm and implement the whole set of policies for Overseas Chinese affairs which Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee formulated; make earnest efforts to do a good job of the reception work for those Overseas Chinese who come back to visit their relatives and the management of the native places of Overseas Chinese; protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese; gradually restore schools for returned Overseas Chinese students; and make conscientious efforts to run Overseas Chinese farms well.

The conference called on the party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over this work and place it on their agenda and on all fronts to attach importance to it.

Comrades attending the conference pointed out that, in the past year and more since the downfall of the "gang of four," people throughout the country have achieved initial successes in grasping the key link of class struggle to run the country well under the leadership of Chairman Hua. The present situation in the country is excellent, and there is also an excellent situation in the work regarding Overseas Chinese affairs. Eager to see for themselves the new atmosphere in the motherland since the "four pests" were removed, a growing number of Overseas Chinese have returned to visit their relatives and to tour the country. The families of Overseas Chinese at home and returned Overseas Chinese are taking an active part, along with the people throughout the country, in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Enthusiastically building socialism, they are determined to make up for the losses caused by the gang.

The cadres administering Overseas Chinese affairs who attended the conference were full of confidence and pledged to do their work well, win over all people that can possibly be won over, unite with all possible people, mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive, unite with the Overseas Chinese, their families at home and the returned Overseas Chinese so as to make new contributions towards achieving marked success within three years in grasping the key link to run the country well and towards modernizing the motherland by the end of this century.

PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL REPORTS ON MODERNIZATION

OW310720Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA) --Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Chinese people have made a good start in their march towards their common goal of accomplishing the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence before the end of the century.

A leading member of the State Planning Commission made the remarks in an interview with HSINHUA on the eve of the new year.

He said: In 1977, China's total industrial output value is expected to be about 14 percent more than last year. Agriculture reaped a fairly good harvest after overcoming serious drought, water-logging and many other natural adversities. A new leap forward in the national economy has been ushered in.

The accomplishment of the four modernizations is an unfulfilled wish of Chairman Mao Tsetung. During his lifetime, Chairman Mao emphasized the great significance of a strong material base for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Back on the eve of the founding of new China, he said: "Steadily transform China from an agricultural into an industrial country and build China into a great socialist state."

In 1956, he set the target to surpass the United States economically in fifty to sixty years. In 1963, he mapped out the grand programme for building China into a powerful, modern socialist country. On his instructions, Premier Chou En-lai proclaimed and re-affirmed at the Third National People's Congress in 1964 and the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975 that China should accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century.

The anti-party gang of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, to satisfy their wild ambitions, tried hard to plunge China's socialist economy into chaos and usurp supreme party and state leadership. The "gang of four" stigmatized the four modernizations as a slogan for capitalist restoration. They resorted to dirty tricks to split the ranks of the working class, foment anarchism and sabotage production. As a result, the national economy was in a state of stagnation and even recession for a long period, and the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China was weakened.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed this vicious anti-party gang at one stroke. Representing the people's wishes and persisting in socialist revolution, the party Central Committee has designated the realization of the four modernizations as a fighting goal to be reached in the next 23 years and written it into the political report and the new party constitution adopted at the Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in August this year.

In the past year and more, since the downfall of the "gang of four", the party Central Committee and the State Council have done a lot of down-to-earth work to realize China's modernization.

Following the Second National Conference To Learn From Tachai in Agriculture last December, a National Conference To Learn From Taching in Industry and a series of other national conferences on specialized trades were held. A number of important conferences on the economy and on science are being held or will convene very soon. These conferences are giving a powerful impetus to the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology and a vigorous push to all trades and services in their drive to catch up with or surpass advanced world levels.

The government has strengthened leadership over economic departments. Veteran cadres who were subjected to persecution by the "gang of four" in the past several years were restored to leading posts in economic departments and industrial enterprises this year. Experienced in directing production and operating socialist enterprises and determined to continue the revolution, these cadres are in high spirits and bringing their proficiency into full play. Working together with new cadres and relying on the workers and staff members, they have helped many economic departments and enterprises to resume and develop production.

In the past year the government studied measures to accelerate the development of agriculture and such basic industries as iron and steel, sources of energy and transport, and decided to increase investment in these departments.

Practical short-range and long-range plans were mapped out to increase production in key enterprises of such industries as petroleum, coal, power, metallurgy, railways and navigation. Accordingly, the State Planning Commission has made 3-year and 8-year plans which begin in 1978.

Many important economic policies formulated by Chairman Mao and undermined by the "gang of four" are once again being implemented. In distribution, conscientious efforts are being made to carry out the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The state first of all encourages the workers and staff members to make more contributions to socialism, and at the same time supplements this with material encouragement. This has played a big part in bringing into play the enthusiasm of the workers for fulfilling the state plans in an all-round way.

At present, China's economic development is still at a rather low level and there is quite a gap separating our country from the economically developed countries of the world. To achieve all-round modernization within a quarter of a century, China needs more funds, technical facilities and proficient personnel.

But, nothing can stop the advance of the Chinese people in their determination to build a modern and powerful socialist country. The fact that China has this year made economic progress at high speed despite the economic stagnation and recession brought about by the 'gang of four' is new proof that the Chinese people are capable of surmounting great difficulties.

China has unfettered her productivity in the course of the struggle to expose and repudiate the "gang of four". With soaring enthusiasm, the people are working selflessly to accelerate national construction. This is a tremendous force capable of overcoming all difficulties..

China has many favourable conditions for modernization. China is a big and richly endowed country with abundant energy resources and iron ore, coal and oil deposits. China's hydraulic power resources are No 1 in the world, totalling over 500 million kilowatts. We do not have an energy crisis like that in the capitalist world. The 800 million Chinese are industrious and ingenious. China has a material foundation built during 20 years of construction and a growing contingent of technical personnel. Most important of all, China has the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The implementation of the principles formulated by Chairman Mao ensures that China is able to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play and develop the national economy in a planned way, proportionately, and at a high speed.

In the course of modernization China will continue to implement Chairman Mao's general policy for developing the national economy, that is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." China will continue to follow the principle of making simultaneous development of national and local industries and big, medium and small enterprises as Chairman Mao advocated. While constructing modern enterprises using advanced technology, China will at the same time make large-scale renovation of existing enterprises.

To achieve the four modernizations, China will unswervingly follow the road charted by Chairman Mao of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

This principle China has followed consistently. To raise funds for construction, we rely on national accumulation, increasing production and practising economy and the hard work of 800 million people. To get technology and technical personnel for modernization, we rely on innovations and creations by the people of all nationalities of China and we are accelerating our efforts to bring up technicians.

We do not practise autarky by locking our doors against the world. We will make positive efforts to have economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries and expand our foreign trade. Following development in industrial and agricultural production, we will sell more and more petroleum, coal and other products in order to buy advanced foreign equipment. China does not accept loans from foreign governments, nor do we collaborate with foreign countries in the exploitation of our resources. In some areas of economic exchanges, China will continue to adopt the usual international practice of deferred payments. Advanced techniques and experience are the common wealth of the working people throughout the world and China will make efforts to learn and master them. This year, China has markedly increased economic and technical cooperation with Third World countries and technical exchanges with other countries. China has enlarged the scope of advanced technology brought in from abroad and has made more applications of foreign technology than in previous years.

NCNA REPORTS WAGE INCREASES FOR 6 OUT OF 10 WORKERS

OW022350Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 January 1978--One of the happy events after the downfall of the "gang of four" is the fact that on the average 6 out of every 10 workers and staff members in China have been granted wage increases since 1 October 1977. The wage increases are primarily intended for workers and staff members who have worked for many years and who have a relative good attitude toward work but whose pay had been too low. About 46 percent of the workers and staff members received pay raises computed on the basis of their present wage scale. Another 18 percent of the workers and staff members were granted pay raises because they had been graded too low for their jobs.

A responsible person of the State Bureau of Labor told an NCNA reporter that the wage increases granted by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua are the largest since the founding of the nation 28 years ago, and they affect the greatest number of people.

Because China is still suffering from the consequences of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," its economy is relatively backward. Thus, the wage increases are not very large--generally about 10 percent.

China has implemented a unified wage-scale system since 1956. As of 1977 there have been a total of six wage increases. Prior to 1956, various major administrative districts had independently adjusted wage scales two to three times. Each wage adjustment mainly affected workers and staff members whose wages were relatively low. In addition the wages for the leading cadres of the party were lowered three times in order to narrow the difference between persons who earned high wages and persons who earned low wages.

The pay increases in 1977 serve as realistic education in the political line. It can be seen very clearly who is concerned with the livelihood of the people and who cares very little. In 1974 and 1975 the party Central Committee and the State Council twice decided to give pay increases to a section of workers and staff members who earned low wages. However, they were unable to implement the plan due to the sabotage of the "gang of four." Commenting on wage increases, many workers said: As soon as the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the state, it increased wages for many people. Persons recommended for wage increases are happy. Persons not recommended for wage increases also appreciate the solicitude shown by the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua. If the state has good prospects, individuals have a bright future.

The wage increases were effected in line with the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The masses evaluate the political consciousness, attitude towards work, contributions and skills of a person before they recommend whether he or she should receive a wage increase. The increases must be approved by the party committees concerned. In places that began administrative procedures early, persons recommended for wage increases have already received their pay raise.

According to news from various parts of the country, labor discipline in factories vastly improved after the great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and the wage increases. Now there are more people who arrive on time and leave on time and work much harder than before. An atmosphere of studying theory and mastering skills after work has prevailed. The number of work evaders has greatly decreased.

As with increases in the past, the wage increases in 1977 are effected in line with development in production. According to statistics compiled by the departments concerned, there was a marked increase in the state's procurement of industrial products and agricultural and sideline products in 1977 compared with 1976. With the increase in the sale of commodities, the amount of commodities in stock throughout the nation has also increased. This has insured stable commodity prices along with increased purchasing power.

INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS REACH 'MAJOR TURNING POINT'

OW020628Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[By NCNA reporter]

[Excerpts] Peking, 31 December--As 1977 comes to a close, this reporter has learned from the State Planning Commission that an encouraging major turning point has occurred on our country's industrial and communications front in implementing the policy of grasping the key link and running the country well in order to promote rapid development. The trend of prolonged stagnancy and even plummeting production caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been reversed. The year 1978 is a new starting point for steady growth and a sustained leap forward in our country's national economy.

The state plan drawn up at the beginning of the year called for an 8 percent increase in our country's total industrial output value.

The actual results showed an increase of more than 14 percent--a growth rate rarely seen in the past few years. The rate of increase was even larger in Honan, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow and other provinces which were seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the "gang of four" in the past. When the four pests were in their heyday of power, some enterprises, particularly some major ones, stopped all production. Now, the machines in these enterprises are rumbling day and night; staff members and workers are laboring vigorously; all work sites are thriving and bustling with activity.

In the first quarter of 1977, some difficulties still existed in industrial production. In February, with the loving attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the State Council called a national railway work conference and took measures to change the passive situation in rail transport. Following the opening of the National Conference on Learning from Taching in Industry in April, industrial production in all localities generally increased step by step; many trades reached past record levels or set all-time highs.

The state output plan for over 70 of the more than 80 major industrial products was fulfilled or overfulfilled. The planned targets for steel, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, petroleum, coal, electric power, tractors, hand-guided tractors, sulfuric acid, cement, timber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and other major products were all surpassed. Compared with 1976, the output of these products increased by relatively large margins; product quality was also improved. In 1977 the chemical fertilizer industry took a giant stride and achieved production that exceeded the top record of the past by 30 percent. Thanks to overfulfillment of the 1977 chemical fertilizer production plan, grain production can be increased by 10 billion catties. More new tractors are now seen in the rural areas and many idle tractors have been repaired. Taching oilfield, a red banner on the industrial front, continued its high, stable production. Kailuan coal mine made up for the serious damage caused by the earthquake and miraculously resumed its pre-quake production levels. Anshan Iron and Steel Company, a "serious disaster area" interfered with and sabotaged by the "gang of four," changed its features tremendously. It recorded large increases in iron and steel production. A number of Taching-type enterprises also emerged in all trades and areas.

At present, our country's railways extend to every place, in all directions. The paralysis in rail transport which existed in many areas when the "gang of four" ran rampant no longer exists. The 20 railway bureaus throughout the country all fulfilled their passenger and freight transport plans ahead of schedule.

In 1977 the situation on the capital construction work sites also changed. In the first 11 months the number of projects built and initial production figures increased by more than 200 percent over 1976. The newly increased coal production capacity includes 10 large shafts, each with an annual capacity of 1 million tons.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY DEVELOPS WELL IN 1977

OW302035Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 December--This year, China's petroleum industry has developed comprehensively and production has increased steadily. Presently, China has prefulfilled its 1977 production plans for crude oil and natural gas and has met its quotas for such petroleum products as diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline and lubricants. The eight economic and technical targets set for the petroleum industry have been fulfilled. Successes have also been reported in petroleum prospecting, construction of oilfields, pipe transportation of oil, scientific research and the agricultural and sideline production of all petroleum enterprises.

The products of the entire petroleum industry have met the standards set by the state. For example, the water content of crude oil for export has dropped to 0.88 percent, much lower than required. Production costs are 2 percent lower than last year. This alone has saved more than 200 million yuan for the state. The amount of working capital needed for 100 yuan of output value has dropped by 5 percent, while the profit delivered to the state has surpassed the target by 2.17 percent. The petroleum industry now ranks first among industrial departments in terms of such economic and technical indexes as total industrial output value, consumption of raw materials and labor productivity. Working shoulder to shoulder with geological workers, oil well drillers have sunk high-yield oil wells in north, northwest, east and central-south china and some offshore areas. As a result, the amount of oil reserves has increased rapidly.

The cadres and masses of petroleum industry machinery plants have worked hard and have produced 20 percent more machines and 16 percent more parts than last year. In addition, in cooperation with related plants and other enterprises of the First Machine Building Ministry, they have successfully manufactured 100 large drilling machines, a glorious task given by Chairman Hua, thus providing the well drillers with new equipment.

LIGHT INDUSTRY FULFILLS 1977 PLANS 2 WEEKS EARLY

OW020638Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] This year our country's light industry emerged from the stagnation caused by the gang of four's serious interference and sabotage and fulfilled its total output value plan for the whole year 2 weeks ahead of schedule. As of now, state plans for the production of major light industrial products such as salt, cigarettes, bicycles, wristwatches, detergent, light bulbs, (?scales) and agricultural plastic sheeting have been overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

Since the beginning of this year, due to great order and rapid growth in the entire national economy, the light industry front has experienced power and fuel shortages. Workers and staff members on the light industry front throughout the country effectively strengthened enterprise management, vigorously carried out activities to conserve and use power in a well-planned way and conserved power and coal while still increasing production.

The gang of four's interference and sabotage resulted in low-quality standards for many light industrial products over the last few years, thus adversely affecting the people's well being. This year, the light industrial departments have paid attention to product quality and, according to types of production, conducted quality analyses and evaluations of cigarette, agricultural plastic sheeting, detergent, bicycle, sewing machine and other light industrial branches. As a result, the quality of many light industrial products is gradually being improved.

1977 ACHIEVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

OW010730Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The number of projects completed and put into operation in 1977 was greater than in 1976 and there was an increase of over 15 percent in total floor space.

To cope with the needs of economic development, China stepped up its capital construction in the electric power industry. Over 40 large and medium-sized hydro and thermo power generating units, having a considerably greater generating capacity than those built in 1976, were put into operation.

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The Touho power station in Tangshan which was wrecked by the earthquake was rebuilt with two new large power generating units. Over a dozen new power generating units in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia are providing more power for economic development in frontier regions inhabited by minority nationalities. Power stations were built near the pit heads of Huainan and Huaipai mines so that the coal can be used directly to generate power.

Abiding by Chairman Hua's instruction to develop ten or more oilfields like Taching, China has once again organized campaigns, and discovered and sank new high-yield oil and gas wells in some places. Oil producing capacity has increased. New pipes for oil and gas were laid in north and southwest China. In 1977, half of the oil was transported by pipeline.

In the coal mining industry, 42 new pairs of shafts having a higher level of mechanization were completed. Of these, a number are in Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechwan and Kweichow south of the Yangtze River. Since most of China's coal mines are situated north of the Yangtze River, these new mines have an important bearing on putting an end to the dependence of the south on the north for the supply of coal.

In order to further the development of agriculture, more than 100 big or small chemical fertilizer plants and five fairly large farm machinery plants were completed and put into operation in 1977.

1977 also saw the completion of a number of capital construction projects in light industry. 11 big and medium-sized sugar refineries were built in Kwangtung, Yunnan and Heilungkiang where sugarcane and sugar beet are abundant. The increase in the refining capacity in 1977 was the biggest in the past decade or more.

The transport and communication departments also scored new successes in capital construction. In Shensi, China's second electric railway line was completed and runs 356 kilometres across rugged mountain terrain. New railway stations were built in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and in the scenic city of Kweilin in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. New modern airports or expansions of old ones, which will be able to handle all kinds of aircraft, are now under construction in Peking, Tientsin, Hofei, Harbin and Urumchi. Of these, some have already been completed.

In capital construction, China adopts the principle of concentrating the majority of its manpower and material to speed up work on key projects. In the past, due to the interference of the "gang of four", some projects were held up. But in 1977 they were tackled with intense efforts and were completed. In Shanghai alone over 80 such projects were completed in 1977. The building of the number two steel plant in Wuhan had dragged on for 3 years, but in 1977 it was completed without a hitch and put into operation.

MORE STUDENTS LEAVE CITIES TO SETTLE IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW310742Y Peking NCNA in English 0731 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Large numbers of city school-leavers in Hunan, Yunnan, Honan and Kiangsi provinces have settled down in the countryside this year in line with Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating with the workers and peasants. So far, 70,000 educated young people in Hunan, 32,000 in Yunnan, 60,000 in Honan and 26,000 in Kiangsi have gone to live and work in villages or on state farms.

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Those who took the recent college entrance examinations say they will gladly accept either of the two possible results. If they are admitted, they will study hard so as to serve the people better. If they should fail, they will stay with the commune members and actively join the movement to learn from Tachai and continue studying agricultural science and technique so as to do their share in building a new socialist countryside.

Better arrangements have been made in the rural areas this year for accommodating the young people and giving them suitable jobs, and conditions created for them to carry on their studies in general and technical subjects.

In the glorious tradition of the party, many leading cadres in these provinces have taken the lead in sending their children to the countryside. More than 1,200 leading cadres at or above the county and regimental level in Hunan have set examples in encouraging their children to settle in the rural areas.

ASAHI SHIMBUN REPORTS HUA LIKELY TO BE PRC PRESIDENT

OWO30648Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 3 (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng will most likely be named president of China at the Fifth National People's Congress to be held in Peking next month, the major daily ASAHI SHIMBUN reported from Peking today. Quoting Chinese sources, a Japanese traveler disclosed to an ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent in the Chinese capital yesterday that the present Chinese Constitution is most likely to be revised at the coming congress so that Mr Hua can assume the presidency. The sources said "the step will be taken because Mr Hua has been too busy as Communist Party chairman and premier."

If Mr Hua is promoted to the post of president, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may be named premier, the sources told the ASAHI correspondent. Mr Hua will hold the post of Communist Party chairman concurrently, they said.

According to the newspaper, China plans to carry out modernization of industries, agriculture, defense and science technology under the new leadership.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL PHOTO EXHIBIT--Peking, Dec 23--The 1977 national photo exhibition opened at the China Art Gallery here today. Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the exhibition displays 338 photos covering a wide range of subjects. Many of the photos capture major political developments and construction achievements in town and countryside and remote border areas in the past years. Others depict landscapes, flowers, portraits, animals and still life. Most of the photos are in color. While a majority of the portraits are of workers, peasants and soldiers, there are also pictures of literary and art workers, scientists and people of other walks of life. [Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 23 Dec 77 OW]

CIVIL AVIATION INDUSTRY--China's civil aviation industry fulfilled the 1977 state plan 1 month ahead of time. Total volume of transport cargo, revenues and number of passengers in the January to November period increased 11 percent, 27 percent and 15 percent respectively over last year's same period. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 26 Dec 77 OW]

ANHWEI CPPCC MEETING, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS UPCOMING

CPPCC Session Agenda

HK310410Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] "The 10th enlarged meeting of the Third Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee was held in the conference hall of the provincial CPPCC committee on 25 December. In accordance with the proposal of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, it was decided to hold the first session of the third provincial CPPCC committee in early January 1978. The fifth provincial people's congress will be held at the same time.

"This meeting of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee approved the list of the members of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee after consultation. The members of the CPPCC committee comprise people from 25 spheres including the CCP, patriotic and democratic political parties and groups, people's organizations, various circles and special invitees. The number of members of the provincial CPPCC committee has surpassed the previous peak and has increased by 25 percent compared with the previous provincial CCP committee.

"The meeting also approved the agenda of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. It includes: 1) attending the fifth provincial people's congress as observers and listening to and discussing the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee; 2) reporting on the affairs of the provincial CPPCC committee; and 3) electing the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members [words indistinct] of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

"This meeting also discussed and approved the work report to be submitted to the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee by the third provincial CPPCC Standing Committee."

Comrades who attended the meeting held: "This meeting of the provincial CPPCC committee will further encourage various patriotic and democratic political parties and groups and people from various circles in Anhwei to actively plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei. It will unite all those forces that can be united.

People's Congress Agenda

HK310145Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] "Under the cordial care of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Fifth Anhwei Provincial People's Congress will be solemnly held in early January."

"Following the transmission of the central authorities' directive on solving the problem of the leadership of the Anhwei provincial party committee, all fronts in this province whipped up a fervent upsurge in struggling against, exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei. In particular, after the 11th national party congress, people throughout Anhwei resolutely implemented the line of the party congress and implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. The development of the situation of revolution and production has been very rapid and very good. The condition is ripe for holding the fifth provincial people's congress. It is also quite necessary to hold the provincial people's congress."

The guiding thought for holding the fifth provincial people's congress is: Hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, uphold the party's basic line, grasp the key link in running the country, continue the revolution and strive to build a powerful and modern socialist state.

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"The agenda of this congress is: 1) listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee; 2) elect a new provincial revolutionary committee; and 3) elect delegates to the Fifth NPC. In order to do a good job of holding this congress, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 24 October, thus initiating various preparatory work."

In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, 1,000 delegates were elected to the provincial people's congress.

"The provincial revolutionary committee recently discussed matters and tasks concerning the fifth provincial people's congress." At present, people throughout the province are resolutely doing a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and are striving to fulfill or overfulfill the plan of national economy for this year in order to greet the convocation of the fifth provincial people's congress with distinguished achievements.

TIEH YING ATTENDS CHEKIANG SOIREE MARKING MAO'S BIRTHDAY

OW270610Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpt] On the evening of 26 December the Propaganda Department of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, Chekiang Provincial Culture Bureau, Propaganda Department of the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee and Hangchow Municipal Culture Bureau jointly sponsored a literary soiree at the Hangchow People's Hall to commemorate the 84th birthday of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, to extoll Chairman Mao's immense contributions to the Chinese and world revolution, to acclaim his revolutionary line and to praise his brilliant thought.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee Tieh Ying, Chang Wen-pi, Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Chiang Pao-ti, Feng Ko, (Wang Feng), (Hsueh Chu) and (Wang Yao-ting), as well as responsible persons of the Hangchow municipal party committee and responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Chekiang attended the commemorative soiree.

TIEH YING REPORT AT FIFTH CHEKIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW020032Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts of work report of Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered by Tieh Ying, first secretary of Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, at 18 December meeting of first session of Fifth Chekiang Provincial People's Congress: "Hold Aloft Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Carry Out the Line of the 11th National Party Congress and Strive To Build Chekiang Into a Socialist Industrialized Province"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Almost 10 years have passed since the establishment of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee in March 1978, amid the storms of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These 10 years have been most unusual. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses of armymen and people throughout the province have waged valiant and tenacious struggle against the three antiparty cliques of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four and have won one victory after another. We have been profoundly educated and have undergone rigid tests in the acute, complex class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines.

Despite repeated interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four throughout the past decade, Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory has remained predominant on all fronts, the political power of the proletariat has been consolidated and developed by acute struggle, and socialist undertakings have triumphantly progressed amid tempestuous storms.

Both great leader Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua have paid kind attention to the people in Chekiang. Chairman Mao personally approved and issued two documents of the central organs in order to solve the problems in Chekiang, personally exposed and handled Lin Piao's sworn followers and his agents in Chekiang and personally assessed the bad element Weng Sen-ho. Chairman Hua personally approved organizational measures against the gang of four's two agents and one trusted follower in Chekiang.

All this has greatly helped and encouraged the people in Chekiang and has dealt telling blows to the conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four, designed to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Through this great political revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been unprecedentedly popularized and Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has been more deeply embedded in the people's hearts. This revolution has also accelerated the growth of the national economy; in 1977, Chekiang's total industrial and agricultural output value is expected to exceed 1968 figures by 78 percent and those of 1976 by a noticeable margin.

This year a bumper harvest was reaped in agricultural production, output of autumn grains hit an all-time high and farmland capital construction began earlier and on a larger scale than ever before, with the number of participants and number of cubic meters of stone and earthwork completed both greatly exceeding past records. Industrial production developed rapidly with total industrial output value expected to greatly exceed last year's figures and to achieve an all-time high.

The state plan for the province's financial income was overfulfilled and foreign trade was carried out with good results. Material supplies in both urban and rural markets were gradually improved, wages of some staff members and workers were adjusted, people's living conditions were improved and a vigorous situation prevailed on the scientific and technical, education, cultural, public health and other fronts.

The 1978-85 period will be crucial for achieving the four modernizations. In those 8 years we should fight an unprecedented, decisive battle and make painstaking efforts by following a very tight schedule in order to quickly and vigorously change our economic backwardness and advance our economy to a higher level. We must have high aspirations and, by following the unified state plan and taking the realities of Chekiang into consideration, we must build our province into a high-yield and stable agricultural base by 1985--a base which will take grain as the key link and insure all-round development. By then, our province should also be a socialist industrialized province with its own characteristics and with a harmonious development of agriculture and light and heavy industries. Our preliminary plans are:

1. Agricultural production conditions should be fundamentally changed in order to advance our socialist agriculture to a new level. Farm mechanization must be basically realized by 1980, and within the next 4 to 5 years about 80 percent of the total acreage of arable land must be built into high-yield and stable farmland capable of withstanding drought and waterlogging. By 1985 the province's per capita grain output should surpass 1,000 catties and large production increases should be registered in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.
2. While basic industries are being vigorously developed, our province's energy resources should be fully exploited and utilized to insure greater self-sufficiency in electricity and to achieve greater development of the fuel, steel, nonferrous metal, construction material and petrochemical industries.

New advances in our steel, machinery, and instrument and meter industries should be made by 1985. By then, our province should be basically self-sufficient in the supply of major light industrial products. We should have products with improved quality, increased variety and more unique features; we should also have more export products to support our foreign trade.

3. We should establish our industrial system in support of agriculture in accordance with our province's agricultural characteristics and needs. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop county- and commune-owned industries.

4. We should strive to develop the electronics industry and bring about a leap forward in output, product variety and quality and production techniques of this industrial branch. Electronics technology should be introduced to major branches of our agricultural and industrial production; electrification should be popularized in the urban and rural areas.

5. We must build the local [words indistinct] into consolidated strategic rear areas, develop the national defense industry in order to reach certain levels and improve the equipment of local troops and militia.

6. Scientific research should have higher priority than economic construction and steps should be taken to gradually establish a scientific research system which corresponds with rapid agricultural and industrial development. Many scientific research projects should catch up with and surpass advanced domestic and world levels. Training programs on the cultural, educational and public health fronts should be accelerated in order to expand the contingent of intellectuals on these fronts and train them to be workers who are both Red and expert.

7. We should strengthen rail, highway, harbor and waterway transport facilities as well as the post and telecommunications services. Joint water and land transport and communication links between prefectures and between counties should be established along the highly efficient post and telecommunications networks.

8. On the basis of production development, we should raise the level of the people's material and cultural lives and, by relying on state and collective strengths, improve their living conditions in urban and rural areas, expand collective welfare facilities and control population growth.

In order to rapidly develop the national economy, we must take the Taching and Tachai roads. Personally hoisted by Chairman Mao, these two red banners--Taching and Tachai--point out the orientation of the advance of Chinese communists and the Chinese people. They are examples for us to follow in quickly developing the national economy. Chairman Mao taught us: "Go all out, aim high, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." As we aim high, we must learn from Taching and Tachai in waging revolution and carrying out construction in order to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results. By 1980, we should already have built one-third of our industrial and communications enterprises into Taching-type enterprises, one-third of our counties into Tachai-type counties and one-third of the urban and rural commercial enterprises into Taching and Tachai enterprises. Thus, our socialist system will be highly consolidated and our national economy will be greatly developed.

Next year will be an important time for achieving great success in 3 years by grasping the key link and running the country well.

To usher in the new year, we should adhere to the line of the 11th party congress, wage united struggle, deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai by taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, scathingly criticize revisionism and capitalism, exert vigorous efforts in building socialism and work hard to fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward by the 11th party congress.

1. Deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four; carry out education in the party's basic line.

The struggle between the two classes and two roads is centered, now and in the future, on exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link which we must firmly grasp. We must win total victory in this struggle politically, ideologically, and organizationally. Under no circumstances should we relax our struggle or give up halfway. Acting in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions, we have begun the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must boldly arouse the masses to fight a people's war, whip up an upsurge in mass revolutionary criticism on all fronts, deepen exposure and criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its various manifestations, and eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and effects.

2. Consolidate enterprises, communes and production brigades; improve our economic work.

In consolidating enterprises, communes and production brigades, our major efforts should be directed toward consolidating and building leading bodies at various levels. Through party consolidation and rectification of work style, we should be able to solve questions posed by leading bodies, in line, stamina, unity and work style. While carrying out ideological consolidation, we should adjust and enrich leading bodies at various levels in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the principle of the combination of the old, middle-aged and young.

3. Grasp revolution and promote production; fulfill or overfulfill the national economic plan.

One of the fundamental tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the socialist economy. We should greatly develop our agriculture, industry, capital construction, finance and trade in 1978. In promoting agriculture, we must take grain as the key link and insure all-round development. Vigorous efforts should be made to increase production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and soybeans.

All trades and professions should firmly grasp the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and contribute more manpower, materials and finances to supporting agriculture and achieving farm mechanization. Industrial departments should strive to tap the potential of existing enterprises, work hard to increase production, practice economy, raise labor productivity and insure good-quality products, higher output, lower raw material consumption and more financial accumulation. They should try to achieve record levels in attaining their various economic and technical targets.

4. Vigorously develop scientific and technical, cultural and educational undertakings.

We should increase our efforts to consolidate and strengthen existing scientific research organizations, carry out mass scientific experiments, unify leading cadres with scientific and technical personnel as well as the masses of peasants and workers, integrate scientific research with production and utilization and train technical personnel through various forms of education.

The agroscientific experimental stations at the four levels in the rural areas should be restored or established as soon as possible in order to promote scientific farming. The educational front should conscientiously carry out the tasks and measures put forward by the provincial conference on educational work held last November. The cultural and art fronts should implement the principle of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and promote literary and art works.

5. Strengthen army and militia building; improve public security and judicial work.

Situated on the southeastern coast, our province faces threats of social imperialist and imperialist aggression from the sea; we also guard against the Chiang clique's possible interference and sabotage. We shoulder a large share of the task of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. This requires constant education on **preparedness** against war and on the current situation among armymen and civilians in the province in order to imbue them with the idea of always being prepared. Attention should be paid to carrying out various construction projects both in peace and wartime; conscientious efforts should be made to fulfill the task of war preparedness. Regarding army building, we should grasp the key link in running the army well, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's military thinking and line, deepen the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, strengthen military training to improve our combat skills, and constantly improve the political and military qualities of PLA units as well as the organizational and command abilities of cadres at all levels.

Further efforts should be made in army-people joint defense. It is necessary to strengthen the patrol and guard mission along the coast, carefully observe the air and sea and be ready at all times to annihilate all intruders. We must liberate Taiwan. In line with the three-in-one armed forces system--encompassing the field armies, regional forces and militia--we must make great efforts to build and consolidate the militia and insure that its work is given a solid organizational, political and military basis. In the meantime, we must carry out army-support activities, give preferential treatment to military families, support the government and cherish the people.

6. Be concerned with the well-being of the masses and pay attention to solving those problems for which the masses urgently want solutions.

In the cities, work should be done to run well the mess halls, nurseries, clinics, bathhouses and other collective welfare facilities for staff members and workers of various units. On the outskirts of cities and at big industrial and mining enterprises where conditions permit, efforts should be made to set up mechanized hog and chicken farms and establish vegetable growing bases in order to better supply the necessary nonstaple foods. Housing problems should be solved step by step, according to plan. Conscientious work should also be carried out in the fields of public transportation, water supply and other public utilities and urban construction.

In the countryside, most effort should be given to solving such problems as how to increase production, achieve bumper harvests, improve the supply of daily necessities and provide enough building materials for house construction.

Planned parenthood should be grasped conscientiously and repeatedly. Efforts should be made to educate people in this regard, implement related plans and measures and tighten investigation and supervision so that reduction of the population growth rate will be insured.

7. Adhere to democratic centralism; do a good job in building political power.

In compliance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, we should build revolutionary committees at all levels into revolutionary and representative organs of power with proletarian authority. After the fifth provincial people's congress, all prefectures, municipalities and counties should prepare well and provide conditions for convening their respective people's congresses at appropriate times in order to elect new revolutionary committees. Revolutionary committees at all levels should fully assume their roles of proletarian power organs under the party's centralized and unified leadership.

It is necessary to further develop the revolutionary united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and including patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese. We should unite with all forces that can be united with and mobilize all forces that can be mobilized to serve our socialist cause.

We should revive and carry forward our fine traditions and work styles such as the mass line, seeking truth from facts, modesty and prudence, guarding against arrogance and rashness, criticism and self-criticism, plain living and hard struggle. On the other hand, we should oppose such bad styles as lying, talking nonsense, bragging and refusing to go to the grassroots level to investigate, study and work in a down-to-earth way.

Democratic centralism is the fundamental system for our state organs. Leaders at all levels should give full play to democracy by letting people express their opinions, listening to the masses' views and criticisms with an open mind and fully developing the role of the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants as masters of the country. On the basis of democracy, we should exercise centralized and unified leadership, strengthen organizational discipline and oppose and overcome such erroneous tendencies as bourgeois factionalism and anarchism. We should strive to create a political situation in which there can be coexistence between centralism and democracy, between discipline and freedom, between unity of will and personal ease of mind.

Concluding the work report, Comrade Tieh Ying stated: At present the situation is fine both at home and abroad and is becoming increasingly better. We have already reached the goal set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee of achieving initial success this year in grasping the key link and running the country well. Regarding the goal of achieving great success within 3 years, we are fully confident of turning this goal into a reality.

The present congress is aimed at mobilizing people throughout the province to carry through to the end the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four along the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and to usher in a new high tide in our economic and cultural construction. The tasks before us are hard but glorious. Our aims must be and surely can be accomplished. Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, accelerate the development of the national economy and strive to win new victories in 1978, build Chekiang into a socialist industrialized province and realize the four modernizations of our great socialist motherland under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua.

I. 3 Jan 78

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PRC
EAST REGION

Congress Adopts Report

OW030333Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text of resolution of first session of Fifth Chekiang Provincial People's Congress on work report of Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee]

[Text] Following a thorough and lively discussion, the first session of the Fifth Chekiang Provincial People's Congress has unanimously adopted the work report delivered by Comrade Tieh Ying on behalf of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The work report is entitled "Hold Aloft Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Carry Out the Line of the 11th National Party Congress and Strive To Build Chekiang Into a Socialist Industrialized Province." Using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a guide, in his work report Comrade Tieh Ying reviewed the acute struggle between the two classes, roads and lines since the establishment of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; praised the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, especially the struggle to expose and criticize the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four; and analyzed the excellent situation resulting from the initial success in 1 year in grasping the key link and running the country well. The congress views this as a realistic statement of facts about the situation in Chekiang.

In his report Comrade Tieh Ying proposed a plan for rapidly developing the national economy in our province on the basis of the related instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Under this plan, from now to 1985, Chekiang is to become an agricultural base capable of diversifying its economy, with food grains of high and stable yields as the key link, as well as a unique industrialized socialist province capable of coordinating the development of agriculture with the development of light and heavy industry. The congress endorses this plan as an expression of the common aspirations of the army and people throughout the province and pledges to carry it out.

The congress called on army and people throughout the province to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, to resolutely carry out the line of the 11th CCP Congress, to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and to eliminate the pernicious influence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The congress also called on them to set high and strict demands on themselves, to effectively, thoroughly and persistently carry out the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, to vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, to go all out to build socialism, to unite all forces that can be united, to bring into full play all positive factors, and to work hard to rapidly develop production with a death-defying revolutionary spirit. Only thus can Chekiang strive to achieve marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well, turn itself into an industrialized socialist province as soon as possible, and play a role in building China into a great, powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century.

New Revolutionary Committee Elected

OW311206Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpt] Hangchow, 30 December--The first session of the Fifth Chekiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Hangchow from 18 to 22 December.

A total of 1,000 delegates attended the session. The session summed up the experience in the struggle against the "gang of four," discussed the future fighting tasks and elected the new Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chekiang's delegates to the Fifth NPC. Tieh Ying was elected chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Chang Tzu-shih, Chiang Pao-ti (female), Feng Ko, Yuan Fang-lieh [5913 5364 3525], Wang Fang, Wang Po-ping [3769 0590 1627], Liu I-fu [0491 0076 1133], Chen An-yu [7115 1344 5038] and Ti Hsi-wu [5049 5047 2976] were elected vice chairmen of the same committee. On 23 December, the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum and appointed Liu Tzu-cheng [0491 1311 2398] president of the Chekiang Provincial Higher People's Court.

FUKIEN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 28 DEC

HK291710Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress opened in Foochow on 28 December. This is a big affair in the political life of the people of the province. The congress will implement the line of the 11th party congress, expose and criticize the gang of four, make contributions toward achieving the four modernizations, elect the new provincial revolutionary committee and elect the province's delegates to the Fifth NPC.

"The Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee was established in 1968 with the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. For 9 years, the people of the province have persisted in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They have been severely tested in the repeated struggles between two classes, two lines and two roads, and have won great victories. Due to interference and sabotage by the Lin Piao antiparty clique, and especially by the gang of four, the provincial revolutionary committee was not reorganized through reelection in good time, and the functions of the revolutionary committee were not brought into play well."

In the year since the gang of four were smashed, the province has fought a people's war of exposure, criticism and investigation. The great majority of backbone elements involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities have been dug out. Their bourgeois factional network has collapsed. Capitalist forces in the towns and the countryside have been hard hit. Industrial and agricultural production has revived and developed comparatively rapidly. In particular, there has been a big increase in grain production.

The congress is being attended by 1,016 delegates, more than in any previous people's congress. A preparatory meeting held on 27 December elected a 57-member Presidium. Comrade Liao Chih-kao was elected chairman of the Presidium and Chu Shao-ching, Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin and Chin Chao-tien were elected vice chairmen. Comrade Ho Jo-jen was elected secretary general.

The opening ceremony of the congress was attended by Liao Chih-kao, Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Lan Jung-yu, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, (Tung Te-tzu), Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Cheng Huo-pai, Chia Chiu-min, Tien Yu-min and Hung Hsiu-tsung, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chu Shao-ching, Lung Fei-hu, Liao Hai-kuang, Chu Yao-hua, Chang Hsien-yang, Shih I-chen, Lu Sheng, Chan Hua-yu, Ho Yun-feng, Chiang Jun-kuan and Liu Chien-ting, responsible comrades of the Foochow PLA units and Fukien Military District. Ma Hsing-yuan presided.

Liao Chih-kao delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. He recalled and summed up work in the province since the Fourth NPC, especially the struggle against the gang of four and their Fukien confidants, and expounded on the great victories won since the gang of four were smashed. "He then put forward the province's combat tasks for the coming period: 1) carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; 2) unfold education in the party's basic line, carry out 'criticize one thing, hit at two things, rectify three things' and go all out to consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership; 3) speed up socialist construction and vigorously develop agricultural production; 4) strengthen the people's state apparatus, step up the struggle against the enemy in coastal defense and defend the socialist cause; and 5) strengthen the building of the revolutionary committees at all levels."

Comrade Chu Shao-ching, deputy commander of the Foochow PLA units, delivered a speech of greetings at the ceremony. The participants in the first session of the Fourth Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee attended as observers.

Chu Shao-ching Speech

HK291400Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Speech of greetings by Chu Shao-ching, deputy commander of Foochow PLA units, at opening ceremony of Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress on 28 December--read by announcer]

[Summary] This congress, long awaited by the army and people of Fukien, has now been victoriously convened. On behalf of the Foochow PLA units and the PLA Fukien Front, I extend fervent greetings to the congress, and give a lofty revolutionary salute.

The work report delivered by Comrade Liao Chih-kao has summed up the experiences of the struggle against the gang of four and their confidants and put forward the combat tasks and aims. We resolutely support this report. As long as we seriously implement the combat tasks put forward by the report we in Fukien will certainly be able to fulfill Chairman Hua's great call for great success in 3 years ahead of schedule.

The cadres and masses in Fukien were deeply harmed by the gang of four, and industrial and agricultural production was seriously sabotaged. Since the gang of four were smashed, the provincial CCP committee has tightly grasped exposure and criticism of the gang of four and fought a people's war against them and their confidants. Resolute blows have been dealt at corruption, embezzlement, speculation, and the sabotage activities of class enemies. The state of the national economy has rapidly improved.

"Fukien faces the Chiang bandit clique. We must strengthen preparedness against war and must be no means relax our fighting spirit. Last year the gang of four and their Fukien confidants viciously attacked the principal leading comrades of the PLA Fukien front and slandered us as 'using preparedness against war to suppress the movement' in a vain attempt to throw into confusion the army, navy and air force of the front. This evoked incomparable hatred among the commanders and fighters." As a result of this struggle, we have enhanced our awareness and strengthened our concept of preparedness against war.

We are resolved to carry out still better all the work of preparedness against war, do a good job of joint defense by army and people, strengthen the struggle against the enemy along the coast and wipe out all enemies who dare to invade. We will also resolutely support local work.

LIU CHIEN-HSUN TAKES PART IN HONAN PRODUCTIVE LABOR

OW241036Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 20 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Chengchow, 20 December 1977--On 16 December, encouraged by the happy news that wise leader Chairman Hua took part in physical labor during an inspection tour of the Miyun Reservoir, the representatives attending the first meeting of the Fifth Honan Provincial People's Congress and the members attending the first meeting of the Fourth Honan Provincial CPPCC Committee gladly went to the Palikang farmland construction site of the Nantsao commune on the outskirts of Chengchow Municipality to take part in collective productive labor.

On that day, Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades and representatives picked up tools and enthusiastically dug earth and put it on carts as soon as they arrived at the work site. During a recess, Liu Chien-hsun and other comrades inspected the entire work site together with the cadres of the commune to understand the situation and encouraged the cadres of the commune to struggle for new victories in grasping the key link and running the country well.

HUPEH PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS ENLARGED PLENUM

HK310640Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The Third Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee recently held its 12th enlarged plenum to study the question of how to speed up the development of our province's national economy. In accordance with the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the meeting put forward the program for the last 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan and arranged the work for 1978.

"Members and alternate members of the provincial party committee in Wuhan, first secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county party committees and secretaries of district committees in Wuhan Municipality attended the meeting. Also present were secretaries of party committees of various large factories, mines and enterprises, universities, colleges and schools and state-run farms subordinate to the province; responsible comrades of departments, offices and committees at provincial level; secretaries of bureau party committees and party groups at provincial level; and political commissars of the provincial Military District. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, summed up the meeting. Comrade Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, transmitted the important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other central leaders. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he delivered a report on promoting our province's national economy. Comrade Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Comrades Wang Pu-ching, Chang Chin-hsien and Li Fu-chuan, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, gave special reports on the movement [as heard], agriculture, industry, communications, finance and trade."

"The meeting analyzed the province's excellent situation in revolution and construction. Since the beginning of this year, under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party committees at all levels throughout the province and the masses of cadres and people have resolutely implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. Initial success has been achieved in grasping the key link in running Hupeh well.

"Particularly since the implementation of the spirit of the 11th national party congress, the province's situation has developed very rapidly. The great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has achieved great successes. The gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in Hupeh has disintegrated. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people has increased. The mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching have developed. Various fronts and various aspects have also developed. The province has reaped relatively good harvests despite the serious natural disasters, including low temperature and heavy rain. Despite insufficient supplies of coal and electricity and a serious lack of raw materials, our province has reversed the situation of stagnation or even of retreat or reduction of industrial production caused by the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four. By November, the province had overfulfilled the annual target for total industrial output. By the end of this year Hupeh will have fulfilled or overfulfilled the yearly plans for the majority of the principal industrial products. The number of capital construction projects completed was greater than that of last year, thus permitting the production of a number of new items. In particular, the progress of the construction of electric power facilities was very fast. The province was able to overfulfill this year's state plan for financial revenue. All these things show that our province has made a historically significant turn in its economic situation. A new leap forward has begun to emerge in the national economy."

The meeting discussed the question of how to speed up the development of our province's national economy and set the target of struggle for some time to come in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee. The comrades who attended the meeting were completely confident of being able to realize this goal. They believe that Hupeh has many favorable conditions. The most fundamental one is the smashing of the gang of four and the sweeping away of the greatest obstacle against developing the economy.

Since the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four a year ago, we have made good preparations politically and ideologically for greater and faster development in our province.

"Our province has rich natural resources with a material foundation which has been built over the past 20 years or so. We can learn from a number of progressive models that have achieved high-speed development. For example, the total grain output of Patung County, which is a mountainous area, increased by an average of 11.5 percent annually for 6 consecutive years. The per-mou output of Huangkang County exceeded 1,000 catties and increased by 5 percent every year for 6 successive years. There are also such typical examples of greater and faster development and a greater and faster construction as the Chiangnan Engineering Bureau and the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. Other units should be able to do what Patung, Huangkang, the Chiangnan Engineering Bureau and the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can do.

Responsible comrades of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, the Chingchou, Prefectural CCP Committee, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company party committee, the Chiangnan Engineering Bureau party committee, the Huangkang County party committee, the Patung County party committee, the provincial Electric Power Bureau and the Coal Bureau spoke at the meeting. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien summed up the meeting in five aspects:

"1. Profoundly understand the spirit of the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien demanded that everyone do a good job of studying the important instructions of Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and thoroughly understand their spirit and essence.

"After talking about the significance of accelerating the development of the economy, Comrade Chen Pei-hsien noted: All our comrades, particularly the leading comrades of party committees at all levels, must have a sense of urgency and responsibility toward the question of accelerating the pace of development. It is necessary to firmly foster the ideology of speeding up the development of the economy.

"2. Speed up the development of the economy. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien emphasized that 1978 is a crucial year. We must achieve a great breakthrough in speed. Various departments must adopt effective measures as quickly as possible and make specific arrangements. They cannot be hesitant or undecided."

"Comrade Chen Pei-hsien emphasized that we must implement the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and do a good job of handling the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. We must always give priority to agriculture. It is imperative to continuously grasp the weak points of industrial production. We must vigorously speed up the development of the material, power and raw material industries.

"3. Persistently and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien noted: The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is and will remain the center of the struggle between two classes and lines for the present and for some time to come. It is the first task in grasping the key link in running the country well and for implementing the various combat tasks. It is also the key link to all work. In 1978, we must continue to rightly grasp this key link and promote all work. No matter how pressing the time or how heavy their tasks, party committees at all levels cannot relax in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. They must not change their central position. They must be very clear and firm in dealing with this issue. They definitely must not be confused or waver. In accordance with the central plan, we must concentrate forces on doing a good job of conducting the third campaign. It is imperative to grasp the counterrevolutionary political program dished up by the gang of four and to expose the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its various manifestations. We must criticize their crimes in tampering with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In close connection with the problems caused by the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh which deeply affected and greatly harmed the local districts, departments and units, we must list individual topics and criticize them one by one. We must also connect this with doing a good job of straightening out commune-and brigade-run enterprises, factories and mines. It is necessary to straighten out and criticize at the same time and to straighten out and build at the same time in order to achieve greater and faster development."

Comrade Chen Pei-hsien noted: "We must do a good job of fighting several tough battles in penetratingly conducting the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry in order to speed up the development of the economy and achieve greater results next year. In agriculture, we must fulfill the various indexes put forward by the provincial party committee. In industrial production, we must strive to fulfill the provincial production plan for 1978. We must grasp this work comprehensively and tightly, and should not relax even a little. We must fulfill the plan every month and overfulfill it every quarter. In finance and trade, we must further implement Chairman Mao's general principle of developing the economy and guaranteeing supply, and firmly foster the concept of production. It is essential to use 90 percent of our energy to help industrial and agricultural production. We must guarantee fulfillment of the procurement task. Scientific experimentation is one of the three great revolutionary movements.

"To speed up the development of the economy, we must relentlessly grasp scientific and technical work. Other fronts must also contribute their share to accelerating the development of the economy.

"4. Do a good job of consolidating the party and rectifying the style of work, and strengthen the consolidation and building of leading groups. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien said: In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must gradually consolidate the party and rectify the work style from the upper to the lower levels and group by group. In accordance with the demands put forward by Chairman Hua in his political report at the 11th national party congress, we must seriously solve the problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style caused by the sabotage of the gang of four. It is necessary to strengthen the proletarian nature, concept and centralized leadership of the party. We must restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style."

Comrade Chen Pei-hsien emphasized: "In consolidating the leading groups we must concentrate on ideological education. Next year, leading groups at all levels at and above factory and commune level must in general carry out a rectification of the work style. Party organizations at the grassroots level must consolidate the party and rectify the work style group by group. It is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership over trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasants' associations, the CYL, women's associations, militia and other organizations. In the movements to expose and criticize the gang of four and to learn from Taching and Tachai we must do a good job of consolidating and building these organizations and give full play to their necessary role.

"5. Strengthen study and thoroughly improve the style of leadership. Comrade Chen Pei-hsien noted: Party committees at all levels must actively respond to the call of Chairman Hua and make remarkable progress in their methods of work and their art of leadership. It is necessary to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must completely and accurately understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung thought. Party committees at all levels must adhere to the system of study. The provincial party committee and the Standing Committee must take the lead in studying and adhere to the system of study. It is essential to do a good job of running party schools and 7 May cadre schools. On the basis of raising their level of Marxism-Leninism, leading cadres at all levels must study their work, science and technology and strive to become both Red and expert. Party committees at all levels must seriously implement the principle of combining collective leadership with division of labor and responsibilities. It is necessary to rely on the collective political experience and the collective wisdom, and to prevent and overcome the bad tendencies of individuals being irresponsible and of individuals being afraid of taking responsibility. Party committees and organs at all levels must learn from the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry and devote one-third of their efforts to staying at selected points, one-third to investigation and study and one-third to grasping work over areas. Leading cadres must truly stay at selected points and must not be idle at these points or run away. It is imperative to go deep into reality, investigate and study."

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Pei-hsien demanded that everyone transmit and propagate the spirit of this meeting to the masses of cadres and people as quickly as possible. He said it is necessary to mobilize the people, to turn the spirit of the meeting into the practical action of various districts and fronts, and to whip up an upsurge in working in a big way and in developing rapidly.

I. 3 Jan 78

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PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUPEH PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 29 DEC IN WUCHANG

HK310620Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The first plenary session of the Fourth Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Wuchang on 29 December. It was attended by 506 members. A preparatory meeting elected a 35-member Presidium. Present at the opening ceremony were Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu, Wang Ko-wen and Ku Ta-chun, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee. Chen Pi-hsien presided.

Comrade Han Ning-fu delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the fine situation which has emerged in the province since the gang of four were smashed, he said: The agenda of this meeting is to attend as observers the Fifth Hupeh Provincial People's Congress, discuss the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee, listen to and discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee, and elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee. We should hold this meeting as a meeting of unity and victory.

Comrade Hu Chin-kuei, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, then delivered a work report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the third provincial CPPCC committee. He outlined the work of the committee in the past 13 years, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in sabotaging the party's united front work policy, praised the merits of Chairman Hua and commended the progress of the various patriotic democratic parties and patriotic figures in the province. He continued: "We must work hard, further consolidate and develop the party's revolutionary united front, mobilize all positive factors inside and outside the party, unite all who can be united, strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, and strive together to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to completely fulfill the eight combat tasks put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for grasping the key link in running the country well, and to build China into a powerful and great socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology."

In the afternoon, the meeting held group discussions on Comrade Hu Chin-kuei's report.

KWANGSI LEADERS TAKE PART IN FARMLAND LABOR

HK240840Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] On 16 December, leaders of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I and Hsiao Han and other leading comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees led the representatives to the first plenum of the Fifth Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress and members to the first plenum of the Fourth Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee to participate in farmland capital construction in the suburb of Nanning Municipality. The leaders not only participated in labor but also talked with the people and discussed future plans for doing a good job of farmland capital construction.

The representatives to the first plenum of the fifth regional people's congress and the members to the first plenum of the fourth regional CPPCC committee were in high spirits. After praising Chairman Hua for taking part in farmland capital construction, they held: "We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, take Chairman Hua as the brilliant example, adhere to the system that the cadres participate in labor and in close connection with the people, become common workers and further whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction."

KWEIYANG RALLY MARKS HUA INSCRIPTION FOR KWEICHOW DAILY

HK050130Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] At the approach of 1978, Chairman Hua personally wrote the inscription of KWEICHOW DAILY, organ of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee. This shows Chairman Hua's earnest concern for the 25 million army men and people of all nationalities in the province and it has greatly encouraged them.

When this extraordinarily big happy news came to Kweiyang, the provincial CCP committee seriously studied and discussed it and immediately issued a decision on fervently celebrating Chairman Hua's inscription for KWEICHOW DAILY and on further running the paper well.

On the afternoon of 30 December, the provincial CCP committee held a rally in the large hall of the provincial revolutionary committee to fervently celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription. Since the gang of four was smashed, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has shown great concern for work in the province and has given many important instructions. Thus, Kweichow, which was seriously harmed by the gang of four, has taken a big stride forward. The province fulfilled the total value of the province's industrial output for 1977 50 days ahead of schedule. A bumper agricultural harvest has been reaped. All other points have also scored great achievements. The province has achieved initial success this year.

The rally was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and provincial military district; responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee; responsible comrades of the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, various departments of the provincial and municipal subordinate organs, mass organizations and press and publication units; and representatives of press and publication units of the provincial and municipal subordinate organs, press workers, workers, peasants and soldiers, totaling some 1,500 people. The rally was presided over by Chia Ting-san, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the provincial military district, and Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered Chairman Hua's inscription to responsible comrades of the party committee of KWEICHOW DAILY. Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, read the decision of the provincial CCP committee on fervently celebrating Chairman Hua's inscription for the paper and on further running it well.

Speaking at the rally, Ma Li said: [begin recording] "At the time when we are seriously implementing the line of the 11th party congress, penetratingly exposing and vehemently criticizing the gang of four and winning the great victory in grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving initial success, wise leader Chairman Hua, although busy with myriad affairs every day, personally wrote an inscription for the KWEICHOW DAILY. This is a big happy event in the political life of the 25 million people of all nationalities in our province. This is also a big happy event of the provincial propaganda front. This shows his earnest concern for work in Kweichow and greatly encourages the people throughout the province. This is of extremely important significance for our holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, uniting closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, persisting in taking the class struggle as the key link, in the party's basic line and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and for implementing the line of the 11th party congress, penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, accelerating the pace of socialist revolution and construction, winning the great victory in grasping the key link in running the country well, further strengthening the party's propaganda work in our province and running newspapers, broadcasting, television and publications well.

"On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the people of all nationalities throughout the province, I am extending a salute to wise leader Chairman Hua and to the party Central Committee headed by him."

"KWEICHOW DAILY was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four. When the four pests ran wild, the gang of four's black ace generals and their bourgeois factional cohorts stretched their black hands into the paper in a vain attempt to usurp the leadership power of the party's organ and to turn our proletarian newspaper into their tool for conspiring to usurp party and state power and restoring capitalism. The people and party organizations, staff and workers of the newspaper waged a resolute struggle against them. Since the gang of four was smashed, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the staff and workers of the newspaper have penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four and smashed the bourgeois factional setup in KWEICHOW DAILY. Revolutionary spirit has been greatly stimulated and activism in running the party's newspaper has been unprecedentedly high."

"Wise leader Chairman Hua personally wrote an inscription for KWEICHOW DAILY and has placed greater demands on us. He has demanded that we further run the newspaper, broadcasting, television and publications well and do a good job in the party's propaganda work. After receiving Chairman Hua's inscription, the provincial CCP committee immediately conducted studies and discussions and made a decision on fervently celebrating wise leader Chairman Hua's personal inscription for KWEICHOW DAILY and on further running it well. In compliance with the decision of the provincial CCP committee, the party committee of the newspaper must work out a plan for implementing the decision and work out practical and feasible measures. It must further improve its work and strive to raise the quality of the newspaper. Other press and publication units must also do their work well in compliance with the spirit of the decision of the provincial CCP committee." [end recording]

(Chen Cheng-wu), responsible comrade of the party committee of KWEICHOW DAILY, also spoke at the rally, expressing gratitude to Chairman Hua for his inscription and pledging to hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, implement Chairman Hua's great strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and expose and criticize the gang of four's towering crimes in tampering with and distorting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Other speakers at the rally included representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers. After the rally, cadres, army men and people held processions.

Kweichow CCP Decision Adopted

HK021815Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] On 29 December 1977, the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee adopted a decision on fervently celebrating wise leader Chairman Hua's personal inscription for KWEICHOW DAILY and on further running the paper well. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the guidance of the line of the 11th party congress, the people of all nationalities throughout Kweichow have fought in unity and achieved the great victory in grasping the key link in running Kweichow well and in achieving initial success this year. At present, the cadres and masses throughout the province are assiduously studying Chairman Mao's articles "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization." They are studying and implementing Chairman Hua's important instructions and are struggling hard to achieve great success in 3 years and to build our country into a powerful, modernized socialist country within this century.

The decision reads as follows:

"1. Newspapers are the media of public opinion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the mouthpiece of the party and people. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua. The basic tasks of the newspapers include propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the party's line, principles and policies, completely and accurately propagating the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, propagating the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and his strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. Propagating the line of the 11th party congress and the series of important instructions, penetratingly exposing and criticizing the true ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their manifestations in all aspects, and fully reflecting progressive figures and exemplary deeds emerging in the three great revolutionary movements."

"KWEICHOW DAILY is the organ of the Kweichow provincial CCP Committee. We must put it under the absolute leadership of the party committee. We must have a firm and correct political orientation, persist in the proletarian party spirit and principles, take a firm and clear-cut stand and wage uncompromising struggle against all words and actions which oppose and are divorced from party leadership. We must strictly observe the system of asking for instructions and making reports and the discipline of editing and reporting."

2. It is essential to seriously implement Chairman Mao's instruction that we, the masses and the whole party, must be relied on to run our newspapers. We must persist in the principle that the whole party and the masses run the newspapers. Party committees at all levels must show concern for, support and help run the KWEICHOW DAILY well. We must put the correspondence organizations at all levels on a sound basis and include correspondence work in the daily agenda of party committees. We must ask all staff and workers to write articles for the KWEICHOW DAILY and to give their opinions on improving the newspapers. We must organize the masses to read newspapers. Prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal party committees must strengthen leadership over the reporters' stations in all places and guide them to complete their reporting tasks. The KWEICHOW DAILY must strengthen its contact with the masses and listen to their criticism and opinions. It must unceasingly improve its correspondents' political and work levels. All posts and telecommunications departments must receive and transmit radiophotos quickly and well and do a good job of distribution work. They must dispatch the newspapers to the readers as quickly as possible. Industrial departments concerned must produce and supply more and better newsprint and ink for the newspapers.

3. It is necessary to build a Red and expert proletarian press force. The personnel of the newspapers must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison and influence on the press front.

4. It is imperative to vigorously improve the writing style and eliminate the malpractice of stereotyped factional writing. In propaganda and reporting, we must regard chairman Mao's thought and Chairman Hua's instructions as the guidance and reflect the true nature of the three great revolutionary movements in our province.

5. We must strive to raise the quality of the newspapers and must seriously grasp typical examples well. We must avoid using incorrect words. We must also improve printing quality and the distribution system. We must strive to catch up with the level of progressive provincial newspapers throughout the country.

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PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

KWEICHOW HOLDS ARMY-PEOPLE NEW YEAR SOIREE

HK030600Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 31 December 1977, the Kweichow provincial and Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a joint army-people soiree to greet 1978. The soiree was attended by leading comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district; responsible comrades of provincial and municipal women's federations, CYL committees, departments, offices, committees, bureaus and federations of trade unions, and representatives of PLA units stationed in the province, fighting heroes, dependents of PLA personnel and of martyrs, demobilized soldiers, retired servicemen, workers, peasants and militiamen.

Chin Feng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the soiree. Li Ting-kuei, responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the soiree, expressing seasonal greetings to workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, patriotic democratic figures and people of all nationalities. Having referred to the excellent situation of the country and the province, he praised the meritorious services rendered by the PLA and urged the people to learn from the PLA. In conclusion, he said: "This is an important year in grasping the key link in running the country well and great success will be achieved. It is a crucial year. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, unite closely around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, work still harder and advance in victory. We must persist in the line of the 11th party congress and struggle to win still greater victory in grasping the key link in running the country well in the coming year."

(Tuan Chih-chung), deputy commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke at the soiree. On behalf of the provincial military district and party committees and leadership organs at all levels and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province, he expressed seasonal greetings and regards to the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, party and revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the province, comrades on all fronts, the people of all nationalities, militiamen, dependents of martyrs and of PLA personnel and disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen.

He continued: "In the past year, under the leadership of the party committee of the Kunming Military Region and of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, the units of our military district have, through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, enhanced their spontaneity for holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and resolutely defending the status of Chairman Hua as leader and commander and clarified the right and wrong in line confused by the gang of four for a long time. The cadres' and fighters' mental outlook has undergone a profound change. Improvements have been made in the building of the PLA units, militia work, military training, guard duty, construction work, scientific research and agricultural and sideline production. The practice over the past year and more proves that wise leader Chairman Hua deserves being called the good successor personally selected by Chairman Mao. The whole party, the army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are happy and proud that they have their own wise leader and commander.

"In the coming year, we must, under the leadership of the party committee of the Kunming Military Region and the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, unite still closer around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, obey the commands of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all actions and unswervingly implement the line of the 11th party congress.

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PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

"We must respect and obey the centralized leadership of local party committees, carry out the party's and state's policies, laws and orders, strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and penetratingly launch the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company, Taching and Tachai. We must unite, work still harder and carry out all work of preparedness against war. We must be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us and to liberate Taiwan. We must struggle hard to grasp the key link in running the country and Kweichow well and build our country into a powerful, modernized socialist country."

Films were shown after the soiree.

SZECHWAN CONGRESS HEARS CHAO TZU-YANG WORK REPORT

OWO22340Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Chengtu, 1 January 1978--The first session of the Fifth Szechwan Provincial People's Congress was held in Changtu from 15 to 20 December 1977. The congress issued the call to build Szechwan into a strong strategic rear base of the motherland under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua.

The congress was attended by 1,990 representatives of 12 nationalities--Han, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Chiang, Hui, Manchu, Pai, Tai, Hani, Korean and Tuchia--and returned Overseas Chinese.

The congress elected the new Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Szechwan's deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress. Chao Tzu-yang was elected chairman and Hsu Chih, Lu Ta-tung, Li Tzu-yuan, Ho Hao-chu [0149 6787 3515], Jen Ming-tao, Chien Min, Liu Hai-chuan [0491 3189 3123], Ju Fu-i, Li Lin-chih, Chiao Chih-min [0829 1807 2404], Kuan Hsueh-ssu [4619 1331 1835], Yang Ju-tai [2799 3067 1486] and Wu Hsi-hai [0702 1585 3189] were elected vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. On 20 December, the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum, at which Chang Tzu-ying [1728 1311 3391] was appointed president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang made a work report on behalf of the outgoing provincial revolutionary committee.

He said: Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well advanced by wise leader Chairman Hua, the 90 million people of the various nationalities in Szechwan Province have penetratingly exposed and criticized the "gang of four" and thus firmly grasped the key link. In order to do this, they energetically grasped the "two links and one key" [liang ko huan chieh i ko kuan chien 0357 0020 3883 4634 0001 0020 7070 6943] in connection with conditions in Szechwan. The "two links" are smashing the bourgeois factional setup and attacking the sabotage activities of the class enemy and capitalist forces. The "one key" is the consolidation or leading groups. At present, the gang's bourgeois factional setup in Szechwan has been fundamentally smashed. The persons and events connected with the gang's schemes to usurp party and state power have been investigated and largely verified. In addition, the new and old bourgeois elements and counterrevolutionaries supported, encouraged and sheltered by the "gang of four" have been dealt a crushing blow. The people are beginning to shake off the spiritual and material fetters imposed on them by the "gang of four," and a lively political situation is taking shape.

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Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said: The great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has greatly emancipated the productive forces. The total industrial output value and grain production of the province this year have broken past records, a great change from the previous situation in which industrial and agricultural production suffered stagnation or decline because of the protracted sabotage of the "gang of four." Total grain production registered at 10 percent increase over last year and economic crop production also increased. The annual state plan for total industrial output value was fulfilled 65 days ahead of time, with increases by large margins registered in iron and steel, coal, natural gas, power generation, chemical fertilizer and freight transportation. The output value of commune-run industries rose more than 100 percent compared with last year. The pace of capital construction was generally faster. The annual state plan for financial revenue was also overfulfilled.

In his work report, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang set forth the main current and future tasks for the province.

He said: The 8 years from 1978 to 1985 are the crucial period to realize the four modernizations in the province. Our primary tasks are to mobilize the people throughout the province; to resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; and to go all-out, aim high and work hard for 8 years to build Szechwan Province into a strong strategic rear base of the motherland so as to make greater contributions to the state and the people.

Speaking of the main tasks for the coming year, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said that 1978 will be a year to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and launch a new upsurge in economic construction and culture.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang said: The fundamental way to bring about a new leap forward in industrial and agricultural production and in various other fields next year is to take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link. The central work for the whole province will be to vigorously grasp "one criticism and two consolidations"; that is, penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," conduct party consolidation and rectification and consolidation on all fronts and in all units, especially enterprises, communes and brigades. The main emphasis in the consolidation of enterprises, communes and brigades is in the consolidation of the respective leading bodies and ranks and the rectification of their style of work and management so as to more effectively carry out the policies.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang's report aroused an enthusiastic response from the representatives. They agreed that the work report represents the fighting determination and common aspiration of the army-men and people to rapidly build the province. After a serious discussion, the congress unanimously adopted the work report.

BRIEFS

TIBET MAO BIRTHDAY ACTIVITY--To commemorate Chairman Mao's 84th birthday on 26 December, the Tibet Regional Culture Bureau, the Lhasa Municipal Culture and Education Bureau and the Tibet Military District Political Department have in the past few days organized professional and amateur art troupes to propagate Chairman Mao's immortal exploits and disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought through theatrical performances for workers, peasants and soldiers in various parts of Tibet. Seeing the theatrical plays, the masses recalled Chairman Mao's concern for minority nationalities and pledged to strive for greater efforts in socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

I. 3 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

INNER MONGOLIA FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES CPPCC SESSION

SK310720Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 SK

[Report on first plenary session of Fourth Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC, which lasted from 20 to 28 December, with excerpts from a speech at the closing ceremony on 28 December by Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia party committee]

[Excerpts] During the session committee members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his brilliant thesis on united front work; studied the document of the 11th party congress and Chairman Hua's important speech at the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress; attended the first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress as observers; listened to and discussed the work report by Comrade Yu Tai-chung on behalf of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee and Comrade Chih Pi-ching's speech delivered at the opening ceremony on behalf of the Inner Mongolia party committee; approved through consultation the work report by Comrade (Ho Li-keng) on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Third Inner Mongolia CPPCC Committee; and elected the chairman, vice chairmen, Standing Committee members and the secretary general of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPCC Committee. The session proceeded in an atmosphere of liveliness and unity in fighting. Elated and inspired, committee members expressed their opinions freely. This showed the great unity of the people of various nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's 84th birthday coincided, by chance, with the holding of the session. With deepest memory of Chairman Mao, committee members took part in commemorative activities. They studied Chairman Mao's two brilliant writings published recently: "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization."

Responsible comrades of the Inner Mongolia party committee--Yu Tai-chung, Chih Pi-ching, Pao-jih-le-tai, Liu Ching-ping, and Teng Chun-ching--attended the closing ceremony which was presided over by Comrade (Ho Li-keng), executive chairman of the session and director of the Department of United Front Work of the Inner Mongolia party committee.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia party committee, delivered a closing address. He said: With the kind concern of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, under the direct leadership of the Inner Mongolia party committee and through the concerted efforts of all committee members, this session of the CPPCC has satisfactorily fulfilled its tasks. The session has been good and successful. It has been a session in which the line of the 11th party congress was implemented the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land was carried out, and the struggle against the gang deepened. It has also been a session of uniting in fighting, boosting work enthusiasm, further developing the party's fine traditions, carrying out comprehensively and accurately the party's policy on united front work, and mobilizing all positive factors.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung continued: Chairman Mao's brilliant theory and policy on the united front is an important component of the great Mao Tsetung thought and a most powerful and sharp weapon to strengthen ourselves and win over enemies. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed in one blow the gang and triumphantly brought to an end the first great proletarian cultural revolution, thus enabling China's socialist revolution and socialist construction to enter a new period of development. At the crucial moment of this new period, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee advanced the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, setting high demands for all fronts, including our united front work. Therefore, all of us should keep pace with the development of the situation and, following Chairman Mao's teachings, Chairman Hua's instructions and the brilliant example of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, make more efforts to make a success of united front work. Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over united front work and further consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung pointed out: It is a very pleasant event in Inner Mongolia's united front work that we have so many veteran comrades of the party participating in this session. They have gained rich revolutionary experience in following Chairman Mao in fighting for many years and in many places and made valuable contributions to the party and the people. They are a precious treasure of our party and our country. It is hoped that in performing united front work, veteran comrades will continue to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, comprehensively and accurately carry out the party policy on the united front, carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and always maintain revolutionary youthfulness. Present at this session are many exemplary people and young comrades who have scored great achievements on various fronts. I hope you will exert yourselves to heighten political and ideological awareness and the level of professional work, modestly learn from others, continue to give full play to your exemplary role, and endeavor to win still greater successes on the basis of the achievements gained.

Also present were many cultural, educational, scientific, and technical workers who have scored achievements and, after smashing the gang and the spiritual shackles of the two assessments, have been mentally emancipated. It is hoped that all of you will actively respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, abide by Chairman Mao's teaching that intellectuals should be both Red and expert, conscientiously transform your world outlook, make painstaking efforts to master professional work and techniques, energetically scale the heights of science and technology, and strive to contribute to the modernization of science and technology. We also have many patriotic personages of various circles and various nationalities participating in this session who have done much useful work for the state and the people. I hope they will bolster their revolutionary spirit and resolutely carry out Premier Chou's instruction that it is necessary to learn and remold ourselves as long as we live, develop our talents, and do more good deeds for the people.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: On the northern frontier of the motherland, Inner Mongolia plays a very important strategic role. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shows great concern for our socialist revolution and socialist construction and has given many important instructions. Following the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress advanced the struggle goals and tasks for us for some time to come.

This is a major event for our autonomous region. As I already said at the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress, the years from 1978 to 1985 are crucial ones during which we should engage in a speedy and high-quality war in economic construction. It will be a political war of will and emancipation which, if we win, will greatly change the backwardness of Inner Mongolia's economy, notably improve the material and cultural lives of the people of various nationalities, consolidate to a further extent the worker-peasant alliance, promote the mutual development and prosperity of all nationalities, and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the motherland's northern frontier. In this regard, I will stress that making a success of this war is a common responsibility and a glorious task for all committee members of the CPPCC, which we should bravely shoulder and fulfill together with the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia.

In conclusion, Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: After this session it is hoped all of you will extensively disseminate the spirit of the Fourth Inner Mongolia CPPCC and the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress, carry out the various fighting tasks set by the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress, and make a success of the various work advanced at this session. Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, unite in fighting, continue the revolution, and strive for the realization of the four modernizations.

The closing ceremony ended amidst the rendering of the "Internationale."

INNER MONGOLIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES WORK

SK302300Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpts] The first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Congress, with the warm concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, and through the concerted efforts of all the deputies, successfully fulfilled the glorious tasks assigned it by people of various nationalities and ended in Huhehot on 28 December.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution on the report of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee and elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee as well as deputies to the National People's Congress.

The session put forward fighting goals and struggle targets to be fulfilled presently and in the future in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, it is necessary to further mobilize the people of various nationalities to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; persistently carry out the guideline of the 11th National CCP Congress; persist in the basic line of the party in the historical period of socialism; grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the country; carry out continuous revolution; further enhance the great unity among the people of various nationalities; bring into play all positive factors; make efforts to accomplish the fighting tasks put forward by the 11th National CCP Congress, exerting every ounce of energy and at

the highest speed; deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture; march forward toward the modernization of science and technology; push forward the national economy in Inner Mongolia; by 1985 basically establish Inner Mongolia as a socialist agricultural and animal husbandry base with high and stable yields and comprehensive development of grain, livestock, oil seeds, and beets; establish an industrial base which is capable of supporting agriculture and animal husbandry with medium and small-sized iron, steel, chemical industry, coal, electric power and cement industries, giving primary consideration to small and medium-sized agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises; establish an industrial base with iron and steel and nonferrous metallurgical industries, and with the corresponding development of coal, electricity and transportation--with emphasis on the Paotou Iron and Steel Company; bring about balanced development of agriculture, animal husbandry, light industry and heavy industry; vigorously develop the socialist cultural, educational, scientific and technological undertakings; greatly improve the material and cultural well-being of the people of various nationalities; and strive to build Inner Mongolia into a stout stronghold on the northern frontier of China combating imperialism and preventing revisionism, and make China a powerful, modern socialist country.

The closing ceremony of the session was held in a warm atmosphere at 0900 on 28 December. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades including Yu Tai-chung, Chih Pi-ching, Pao-jih-le-tai, Liu Ching-ping, Teng Chun-ching, Shen Hsin-fa, Wang Pi-chen, Chin Shu-chen, Hsueh Chin-lien and other members of the Presidium. Members who attended the first plenary session of the Fourth Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC also were present at the ceremony as observers. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Yu Tai-chung. At the ceremony, 641 deputies of various nationalities, by thunderous applause, unanimously adopted the resolution on the work report of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee.

After that, Comrade Chih Pi-ching gave the closing address. He said: Following this ceremony, all the participants should return to their own posts to sincerely disseminate this session's guidelines and mobilize and organize the masses into a mighty revolutionary army so that they can fulfill the tasks set forth by this session with concrete actions.

At the conclusion of his address, Comrade Chih Pi-ching said: This is an important year in which to reach the objective of achieving great success within 3 years in implementing the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. We must assume a militant attitude, redouble our efforts, go all out, aim high, grasp revolution, promote production, enhance our work, stimulate preparedness against war and win greater victories in the coming year.

Finally, Comrade Chih Pi-ching declared the first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia People's Congress successfully closed. All deputies then stood and gave a prolonged thunderous ovation. The session was concluded amid the grand strains of the "Internationale."

NCNA REPORTS ON ANSHAN IRON, STEEL COMPANY

OW011002Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Production at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest iron and steel base in Liaoning Province, has increased steadily since last April. Output of iron, steel, rolled steel, steel billets, coke, dressed ore and other major products topped the state production quotas from April to November. The average daily output of steel was 4.69 percent higher than that in 1973, itself a record year.

The company used to be strictly controlled by the gang of four and production there once fell seriously. Iron and steel production in 1977 equaled only 1971's. Production management, scientific research and other work were in a state of chaos. Tremendous changes have taken place at the company since the downfall of the gang a little more than a year ago.

Cadres

The gang of four attempted to usurp party and state power by disorganizing work in all trades and professions throughout the country and then shifting the blame on leading cadres who are loyal to the party and people and accusing them of "following a revisionist line".

The output of the company accounts for a big proportion in the nation's total. How things go at the company affects China's national economy as a whole. Therefore, the gang of four spared no pains in throwing the company into chaos. They replaced a large number of cadres, who are experienced in managing production and closely linked with the masses of workers, with others whom they considered reliable, but who were actually entirely ignorant of production work. They were only good at labelling veteran cadres as "capitalist roaders" and making all sorts of false charges against engineers, technicians and veteran workers so as to pass themselves off as "the most revolutionary persons".

Last March, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued instructions on solving problems in Liaoning Province and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Immediately afterwards, the State Council sent a work team to the company. The first thing they did after coming to Anshan was to clear the company's party committee of the followers of the gang of four. Then they appointed a number of experienced cadres, who had firmly fought against the gang of four and their followers, to various leading posts. Facts show that this was a turning point in the situation in the Anshan company.

Out of the 20 principal leading cadres in the 14 factories and mines of the company, 18 veteran cadres with rich experience were once dismissed. As a result, the company's production between 1969 and 1976 failed to meet the state plans. However, the very month after the elimination of those people, the company overfulfilled the state production plans.

Kao Yang, the newly appointed secretary of the company party committee, took the lead in participating in labour and directing production in mines. He ate and lived with the workers. His actions and spirit have greatly inspired the workers.

Workers

About one-third of the workers in the company are veterans who started work before 1960. They constitute the backbone of the company. However, in the heyday of the gang of four, nine out of every ten of them were dubbed "conservatives" or "right deviationists" and subjected to criticism.

Their devotion to work has denounced as a proof of practising the theory of productive forces. About 30 percent of the old hands in the tubemaking factory were thus transferred elsewhere, resulting in utter confusion in the factory's production. In a single month of 1975, for instance, more than 60 motors went out of order due to mis-handling.

All the veteran workers hailed the downfall of the gang of four. They have now either been restored to their former jobs or promoted to leading posts. Wang Chun-lun, the well-known model worker, for example, is now member of the Standing Committee of the company's party committee and vice-chairman of the company's revolutionary committee.

Another evil perpetrated by the gang was spreading anarchism and denouncing all necessary rules and regulations as shackles on the workers. Under this influence, many young workers paid no attention to the rules and regulations. They disrespected the veteran workers and neglected the study of technique. But now the bulk of them have changed their attitude and turned their attention to the improvement of their professional skill and to technical innovation. The spare-time study course sponsored by the company, for instance, planned to take in 400 youngsters only, yet as many as 2,500 of them applied to join.

"Making Up for Lost Time"

"Making up for the time lost owing to the influence of the gang of four" is a prevailing slogan in the socialist labour emulation drive now in full swing in the company. The nationally known extraction team led by Wang Chun-shao in the Kungchangling iron mine fulfilled the state quota months in advance. A group composed of three girls, which had challenged the team to a contest, likewise fulfilled the state quota 134 days ahead of schedule and even surpassed the team in one aspect. There are now already eight extraction teams which are catching up with the Wang Chun-shao team.

Under the influence of the emulation drive, the company registered new records in the first eleven months of 1977 both in total amount of extraction and output of iron ore and concentrated ore, as against the corresponding periods previously. Well over 30,000 outstanding individuals and some advanced units were commended by the company's party committee.

There are nearly 13,000 scientists and technicians in the company, among them many well-known specialists who have contributed greatly to the development of China's iron and steel industry. But in those days when the gang of four ran wild, the bad elements in the company labelled them as reactionary authorities, subjected them to criticism and even compelled them to do odd jobs in workshops. Since the beginning of 1977, they have resumed their research work and have already accomplished 26 important research projects. The heavy duty down-the-hole drill, 250 millimeters long, designed by the Anshan company, is capable of drilling 5,200 meters per month, well up to the world's advanced level. With the adoption of advanced technique, the iron smelting factory has reduced coke consumption by 32 kilogrammes in smelting one ton of pig iron, as compared with 1977.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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SHENSI PROVINCIAL PARTY, CONGRESS MEETINGS END

CPPCC Committee

HK021315Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The first plenum of the Fourth Shensi Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded on the morning of 30 December. The plenum elected the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Shensi Provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Jui-shan, Hsiao Chun, Wang Lin and others [names indistinct], responsible comrades of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the plenum.

The participants in the meeting heard and discussed the speech of Comrade Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee. Profoundly educated and encouraged, they voiced their full support for the speech and work report of Comrade Li Jui-shan. At 1500 on 30 December, the Shensi Provincial CPPCC held its first Standing Committee meeting.

People's Congress

HK021115Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Shensi Provincial People's Congress concluded on the morning of 29 December. Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee; Yu Ming-tao, Chiang I, Hsiao Chun, Li Erh-chung, Chang Tse, Hu Ping-yun, Wang Lin, secretaries of the provincial party committee; and (Tu Ching-ngo), (Ko Lin-yeh), (Hang Ching-i) and (Sung Yao-chien), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; attended the meeting. Comrade Li Erh-chung presided over the meeting. The participants in the meeting unanimously approved the work report delivered by Comrade Li Jui-shan on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and elected the provincial revolutionary committee and delegates to the Fifth National People's Congress.

Comrade Chiang I, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He noted: "In order to build our province into the strategic rear area of the great motherland as quickly as possible, we must tightly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, give free rein to the masses and resolutely do a good job of conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must persist in the revolution of the superstructure, production relations and production technique and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutions. It is imperative that we penetratingly conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry and to develop agriculture and the national economy at high speed. We must strengthen the building of political power and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine tradition and style of the mass line, seeking truth from facts, criticism and self-criticism, being modest and cautious, being free of arrogance and impetuosity, engaging in plain living and hard struggle and democratic centralism. Under the centralized leadership of the party, we must strengthen the great revolutionary unity of the people throughout the province and consolidate and develop the united front led by the workers, with the worker-peasant alliance as the foundation and comprising patriotic democrats, patriotic personages, Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese. We must unite all the forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors inside and outside the party and contribute all the wisdom and strength to socialist revolution and construction."

After the conclusion of the session, the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its first plenum on the afternoon of 29 December.

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Leaders Meet Delegates

HK021250Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] Comrade Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, Chang Tse, Hsiao Chun, Li Erh-chung, (Chang Tao) and Wang Lin, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and (Tu Ching-ngo), (Ko Lin-yeh), (Hang Ching-i) and (Sung Yao-chien), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, ardently met with 100 delegates to the Fifth Shensi Provincial People's Congress. The delegates included heroic models on the agriculture front, progressive people on the industry front, heroic PLA personages and well-known personages of cultural, educational, scientific and technical circles. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee shook hands with all the delegates and praised their excellent achievements in the three great revolutionary movements.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Li Jui-shan told all the comrades: "Wide leader Chairman Hua put forward the combat tasks of grasping the key link in running the country well and of achieving initial success in 1 year and great success in 3 years. We achieved initial success after a 1-year struggle. Next year is an important year for achieving great success in 3 years. We must continue to take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link. It is necessary to promote agriculture and to develop the national economy at high speed. High-speed development is a big leap forward. Various trades and professions must take a big leap forward and must score greater achievements to greet the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua."

SHENSI DAILY Editorial

HK021720Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 HK

[Report on SHENSI DAILY editorial: "Grasp the Key Link in Running Shensi and Advance in Victory--Fervently Hailing the Victorious Conclusion of the First Session of the Fifth Shensi People's Congress and the First Session of the Fourth Shensi CPPCC Committee"--date not given]

[Summary] The editorial said: "With the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the first session of the Fifth Shensi People's Congress and the first session of the Fourth Shensi CPPCC Committee have completely fulfilled their tasks and concluded victoriously. We hereby extend our warmest greetings to the success of these two sessions.

"These two sessions were convened amid the excellent situation of winning great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and making preliminary achievements in implementing the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country. Through comprehensive discussions, the session of the Fifth Shensi People's Congress unanimously adopted the work report of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and elected the new Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the delegates to the Fifth National People's Congress. The session of the Fourth Shensi CPPCC Committee also elected the leadership organs of the current committee."

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The editorial reiterated the need to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison and influence, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the excellent situation of Shensi. "In the struggles, we must pay great attention to mastering the party's policies, specifically follow the policy constraints stipulated by the 11th CCP Congress and strictly distinguish and correctly handle two different kinds of contradictions. We must specifically help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at the class enemies, with particular emphasis on accuracy."

The editorial also emphasized the need to genuinely learn from Taching and Tachai and do a good job of the work of the revolutionary committees at all levels. "We must succeed and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line, vigorously boost the work style of conducting investigations and study and oppose subjectivism and metaphysics. We must boost enthusiasm and not utter any falsehood. We must take the lead in participating in collective, productive labor, be concerned about the masses, and specifically develop socialism in a big way together with the masses."

TAN CHI-LUNG REELECTED HEAD OF TSINGHAI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW302129Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Sining, 30 December 1977--The first session of the Fifth Tsinghai Provincial People's Congress was held from 16 to 23 December in Sining.

The congress elected the new Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee and representatives to the Fifth National People's Congress. Tan Chi-lung was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Ti Tzu-tsai, Hsueh Hung-fu, Chi Chun-kuang, Chao Hai-feng [6392 3189 1496], Hsi Hou-pa (Tibetan nationality), Sung Lin [1345 2651], Cheng Hsiao-hsien [6774 2699 0341], Ma Wan-li [7456 5502 6849], Shen Ling [3088 1345] To Pu-lung [2614 1580 7893] (Mongolian nationality), and Tsai Feng-lan (female) were elected vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

The provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum on 24 December and appointed Yang Hsi-lin [2799 6007 2651] as president of the Tsinghai Provincial People's Higher Court. Comrade Tan Chi-lung made a work report at the congress on behalf of the old Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

[Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December provides the names of the chairman and chairmen cited above and in addition lists the following members of the new provincial revolutionary committee, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Yu Ko-ta); (Ma Yu-kuang), Sala nationality; (Ma Lo-hsien), Hui nationality; (Ma-fa-tsun-lai), Hui nationality, female; (Ma Ching-i), Hui nationality, female; (Ma Chung-yen); (Ma Teng-yun), Hui nationality; (Wang Chi); (Wang Ko); (Wang Tzu-lai); Wang Chung-shan; (Wang Chang-hsing); (Wang Keng-wu); (Teng Chiang-te); (Lu Wen-fa); (Chia Yang), Tibetan nationality; (Chiao Sheng-ching), Tu nationality; (Hao Tseng-jung); (Liu Chieh), female; (Liu Kuang-ti); (Liu Hsing-chuan); (Liu Shu-lin); (An Hsien-Ming); (To Pa), Tibetan nationality; (Tu Huai-an); (Yu Hsiang); (Yang Yu-Huai), female; (Yang Wen-ping), Mongolian nationality; (Yang Hsiu-chuan); (Li Wen-yao); (Li Hsi-hsiao); (Li Peng-yeh), Tibetan nationality; (Li Ko-cheng); (Li Cheng-hua); (Ko Hsing-yuan); (Wang Chan-sheng), Hui nationality; (Yeh Sheng-liu), Hui nationality; (Chang Fei); (Chang Yu-o), female; (Chang Hsiao-liang); (Chang Cheng-chih); (Chang Chih-chien); (Chen Chieh-mei), female; (Chen Ti-chien), Tibetan nationality; (Chia-i-mu-han), Kazakh nationality, female; (Weng Yuan); (Chiang Han-Hsing); (Hu Chien-wen); (Hu Tien-fa); (Tuan-chiu-tsai-lang), Tibetan nationality; (Je-ho-nu), Tibetan nationality; (Tang Tao-shih); (Jen Wen-ching);

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(Wang Tai-hsing); (Wang Fa-hsuan); (Liang Tao-han); (Chia-lung-chia-pu), Tibetan nationality; (Cheng Kuang-chih); (Chiang hsing-te); (Hsueh Sheng-ming); (Liao Ai-chin); (Lu Chien-tang); (Chang Fu); (Chu Chien-ming).

HUO SHIH-LIEN ATTENDS NINGSIA CPPCC MEETING

OWO30412Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 2 January 1978--The first session of the Third Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPPCC was held in Yinchuan from 18 to 26 December 1977. The meeting elected a 45-member Standing Committee of the Third Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPPCC. Yang Ching-jen (Hui nationality), deputy secretary of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, was elected chairman of the third CPPCC regional committee. Li Ching-lin, Wang Chin-chang, Lei Chi-lin, Niu Hua-tung, Wu Hung-yeh (Hui nationality), Chin San-shou (Hui nationality), Huang Chih-chung, Ma Teng-ai (Hui nationality) and Hung Ching-kuo (Hui nationality) were elected vice chairmen of the CPPCC regional committee. Ma Te-chung (Hui nationality) was elected secretary general of the regional committee.

Huo Chih-lien, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, attended the opening and closing sessions of the meeting. Li Hsueh-chih, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, addressed the opening session.

He pointed out: The "gang of four" made every effort to oppose and tamper with the united front policy formulated by Chairman Mao for our party and interfere with and sabotage united front work. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" and the crimes committed by their bourgeois faction in Ningsia in connection with the actual situation. We must unite the people of all nationalities and unite with all forces that can be united with to strive together to accelerate the construction of Ningsia and turn China into a modern powerful socialist country.

The Third Ningsia Regional CPPCC Committee is composed of 199 members. They attended the first session of the Fourth Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress. They also listened to the work report made by Niu Hua-tung, vice chairman of the Second Ningsia Regional CPPCC Committee. During the discussions, they happily expressed their views and pledged to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua; hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; united with each other; and contribute to speeding up the construction of Ningsia, to rapidly improving the situation in Ningsia and to modernizing agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology in China.

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